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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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EAGER RUSH FOR COAL BY NEW YORK'S POOR.

Photograph by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey. See page 412.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, October 30, 1902

## How To Regulate the Trusts.

IN HIS recent very able and suggestive address on the supervision of life insurance, delivered before the national convention of State insurance officials at Columbus, Ohio, the Hon. John A. McCall, the well-known president of the New York Life Insurance Company, set forth certain principles underlying the insurance laws of the various States, which are capable of a far wider application, it seems to us, than the speaker himself probably realized.

In his review of the history and growth of the movement for State inspection Mr. McCall showed how the States, beginning with Massachusetts in 1855, have gradually formed a body of supervisory statutes so searching in their character, and so stringent in their requirements as to financial safeguards, the security of investors and the conduct of business on sound and economical principles, that it is now practically impossible for any regular life insurance company to do business anywhere in this country except on an honest and legitimate basis. Among the more important requirements now embodied in the statutes of nearly all the States are these. That each insurance company must file a certified copy of its charter with the State department; that it must submit an annual sworn statement of its business and financial status to the State insurance officials, and must also satisfy these officials that it is lawfully organized under the laws of the State where it has its home office. It is also generally required that the insurance companies shall show that they have on deposit with the treasurers of their respective States securities to the value of at least \$100,000. Each company is required to appoint a resident attorney in each State, upon whom legal process may be served; it must furnish a complete list of its agents and local offices, and must give bonds that its agents will comply with all the laws applicable to their business.

These are only a few of the many regulations and restrictions imposed by the States upon life insurance companies, all of them designed to protect the citizen from imposition, fraud, injustice, and other abuses which existed when no supervision was exercised and which would be likely to spring into being again were the present safeguards removed.

While some of the supervisory statutes may seem unnecessary, severe, and exacting, the general result of their enactment has been beneficial in the highest degree to all sound, honorable, and legitimate insurance enterprises. They have driven crooked and swindling concerns out of business, and left the field to those worthy of the patronage and confidence of the people. Under these restrictive laws all the better class of insurance companies have flourished as never before, and their business has grown to such vast proportions that in the total amount of capital involved and the extent of their operations they stand at the head to-day of all financial undertakings of modern times.

We have passed these points in review chiefly because it seems to us that in these supervisory laws applicable to the life-insurance business we have already at hand the best possible means for the regulation and supervision of the so-called trusts. With the necessary adaptations to the differing character and methods of these trade combinations, we see no good reason why the great body of statutes and the supervisory systems now established by the respective States might not be applied and utilized in remedying the real or alleged evils arising from these aggregations of capital. These requirements would insure that degree of publicity in trust operations now insisted upon by President Roosevelt and others as the chief remedy for trust abuses; they would furnish the guarantees, under State requirements, for that sound business management and that security to patrons and investors which have directly or indirectly helped to place life insurance on its present solid footing and made it strong, safe, and prosperous. Such restrictive laws would have the effect not only of remedying such abuses as exist or are likely to exist from the growth of trusts, but would insure to all regular and honorable enterprises of this sort a measure of protection under law and a degree of public confidence that would be greatly to their benefit.

These measures of State supervision would be far more practicable also than any amendment to the Federal Constitution could possibly be. To effect a change in the organic law of the nation is necessarily a long and tedious process, covering a space of many years, and this should

only be resorted to in extreme cases and where principles of national and vital importance are at stake. In the regulation and control of trusts there is no need of resorting to a constitutional amendment. Let the States exercise the same authority over trade combinations that they now do over life-insurance companies, and the thing will be done. This is a safe, sure, and speedy method. Why not try it?

## How Railroads Help the Working Man.

THE IDEA that our great railroad corporations are the enemies of labor and the oppressors of business has become deep-seated. These railroad corporations have become so great and powerful and seem to accomplish their ends by such inexplicable methods that many have come to believe that they are a menace to good government. It is believed that they are seeking to increase their power and extend their influence for the purpose of still further levying tribute upon the labor and commerce of the country, and even more effectually crushing those who oppose them and protest against their discriminating rates than they have been able to do in the past.

Recognizing this fully, every State in the Union and Congress itself have, in response to popular demand, enacted laws restraining the combination and consolidation of railroads and regulating their rates. Many decisions of the highest courts have sustained the constitutionality and justice of these laws. Yet in some devious way the greater railroad companies have gone on absorbing lines that aspired to be rivals, consolidating with competitors, buying up connecting links, building feeders, and swallowing up all manner of lesser railroad companies until, while railroad mileage has greatly increased, the number of companies has decreased until almost the entire mileage of the country is controlled by a dozen groups of companies; and all this has been accomplished in the face of hostile legislation. In addition to this the companies have, in some mysterious way, evaded or anticipated all the attempts of commissions to regulate their rates.

It is not strange, therefore, that the people have come to believe that all this has been accomplished by the corruption of the courts and other public officials by the railroad companies, and that popular feeling has been growing stronger and popular clamor louder until there is no surer method by which a politician may leap into public prominence and favor than by leading an attack, even though an unsuccessful one, against these same railroad corporations whose growing power seems to threaten the very liberties of the people.

The announcement of the organization of the Northern Securities Company for the purpose of securing a single ownership of two great competing railroad systems in the Northwest was such an open and flagrant attempt to defy and evade the laws to prevent such a consummation that the whole country was aroused, and the President himself, not content to await the outcome of the actions begun by the several States through which the systems run, instructed the Attorney-General of the United States to take steps at once to prevent its accomplishment.

The decision of the cases questioning the legality of this action is of great importance to American labor, and really involves the continuance of American industrial supremacy over the rest of the world. As the questions involved may become of political, as they now are of economic, importance, we print in this issue a notable article by Professor Guy Morrison Walker, on the debt that American labor owes to our railroads, in the hope that the facts that it contains may help to guide aright the political judgment of the people and save them from following a course which, if persisted in, Professor Walker believes, can only result in their reduction to a condition of industrial slavery.

## Phases of Great Strikes.

A PHASE of the coal strike which cannot fail to interest the thoughtful, is the incompetence of government to intervene authoritatively in the strife. To settle a strike the State must determine wages and prices, a matter, under existing conditions, beyond its power. It cannot make capital work at a loss nor workmen labor for what they deem inadequate wage.

Authoritative action would, of course, be possible were the State to buy the mines, a policy advocated by a considerable party, both here and in Europe. But the ultimate result would be a social revolution—the control of all capital and labor by the State—a scheme to which the government cannot even seem to lend its sanction. In the coal strike matter President Roosevelt, though intensely desirous of relieving a distress steadily growing more acute, was limited in his endeavor to a mere invitation to the warring factions to try once more to agree in a conference. As the psychological moment for such a conference—the moment when each side is ready to concede something—had not arrived, it ended at first in failure. Then came the offer of the operators and the way to arbitration opened. The remedy for this incompetence of the State in labor wars which menace the industry of the country, if not our civilization, is not easy to point out. The subject may well occupy the attention of legislators.

Another interesting phase of great labor contests is the savagery with which they are waged. In the coal strike capital and labor struck together. From the start it was a war to the hilt. Instead of the calm bargaining of trained officials characteristic of business differences, bitter passions developed at once. The strikers, it is alleged, sought to disable the mines, fought the police and the sheriff's posse, blew up dwellings and bridges, and killed or maimed those who wished to work. On

their side, the operators refused to yield an iota and insisted on the extreme rights of property.

Why a display of furious passions so opposed to the national character and to rational business conduct should be the inevitable outcome of a mere labor dispute it is difficult to say. Probably in the case of the miners a partial explanation may be found in the presence of a large foreign element, which, in quarrels, always develops a certain savagery. But the leaders are American, must have some thought for to-morrow, and must know that such displays of fury tend to destroy reverence for law, and the very protection on which they depend. Above all, they must realize that they have no right to interfere with the liberty of another man to work. The right of the individual to sell his labor where and when he chooses is fundamental to the safety of the state. If that right cannot be protected under our republican system, then we should welcome the man on horseback.

No doubt in time the labor problem—which is, in effect, the right division of profits between labor and capital—will adjust itself, if only by the growth of enlightened opinion. But it is discouraging to note the slowness of the process, and the failure of the parties to such questions to realize how greatly the unreasoning bitterness of their strife retards the hoped-for consummation.

## The Plain Truth.

WITH A disposition apparent in some quarters to sneer at the recent combined operations between the army and navy as an unnecessary, extravagant, and inconsequential display, it is important to note the valuable results attained as they are regarded by naval experts and the commanding officers in charge of the operations. From these sources it is learned that the manœuvres were highly successful and that much practical knowledge was gained as to the use of search-lights at sea and the operation of war-ships at night in the vicinity of an enemy, all of which may prove of exceeding value in the future. In his report on the manœuvres Admiral Higginson justly singles out for special mention Rear-Admiral Coghlan, whose act of leading the squadron into Newport at night, through blinding search-lights and smoke, and against a strong current, is pronounced to have been a brilliant piece of navigation. Much credit is also given to Captain Lyon, of the *Olympia*, for his cable-cutting operations, and to Captain Brownson, of the *Alabama*, and Captain Manney, of the *Massachusetts*, for their able work. That Admiral Higginson himself performed his difficult and arduous duties with remarkable skill and efficiency, all the country knows.

THE COUNTRY will have cause to feel profoundly grateful to the board of lady managers of the World's Fair at St. Louis if they succeed in their effort at having indecent dancing and other improper exhibitions excluded from the exposition of 1904. The amusement features of these expositions are right and proper enough provided they are conducted along legitimate and respectable lines, but when they include such bold and audacious outrages upon public decency as were seen on the Midway at the Chicago fair they bring merited reproach and condemnation upon the whole enterprise. The evil influences of the Chicago Midway have, in fact, not yet ceased to operate, and the harm wrought among the people at large by the degrading exhibitions there on view has been immeasurable. The midway at the Buffalo exposition was much cleaner, but some features were permitted there which should be omitted from such enterprises in the future. The managers of the St. Louis exposition will find it profitable in more senses than one to adopt a rigid rule in regard to all these side-shows and see that it is strictly enforced. The range of amusements and attractions available for these purposes that are innocent and wholesome is wide and varied, and there is no excuse whatever for the introduction of the filthy and salacious. The vast majority of the American people prefer the things that are pure and cleanly in their recreations as well as everywhere else, and they make a great mistake who go upon any other assumption.

IN VIEW of prevailing conditions in New York as to vice and crime and the deplorable laxity of the police in regard to the detection and punishment of notorious offenders against law and public decency, it is exasperating in the last degree to have these alleged guardians of the public peace exhibiting so much prowess and vigilance in running down and bringing to justice children guilty of picking flowers in the public squares, venders of peanuts for obstructing the streets, and menagerie proprietors for venturing to open their exhibitions on Sunday. All these things are, no doubt, deserving the attention of the police, but they are as the new-fallen snow in harmlessness compared with the lewdness, the glaring and obtrusive vices, crimes, and immoralities which for some inscrutable reason are permitted to go on unchecked in the low theatres, dance-halls, and other vile resorts of the city. It is surely a grossly unjust and inconsistent act of police authority to pounce upon a harmless animal show for a breach of Sunday observance while in the very same neighborhood saloons, gambling-dens, and other resorts of the kind are allowed to run in open defiance of the law. A vigorous and vigilant enforcement of all the laws and ordinances is the duty of the police, and if they performed this service promptly and impartially with every class of offenders there could be no just cause of complaint. But a zeal that expends itself upon little children, poor push-cart men, and other comparatively harmless persons, while the real criminals, the thugs, thieves, procurers, and other scoundrels are carefully overlooked, reveals an outrageous and intolerable state of things and is a disgrace to the government of a civilized city.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHEN GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE is relieved of the chief command of the American forces in the Philippines he will be succeeded by an officer amply competent to fill the position.



GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
The newly designated commander of  
the army in the Philippines

The coming new commander is General George Whitefield Davis, who was promoted some time ago to be major-general. General Davis, who is sixty-three years old, will have but nine months to serve as head of the army in the archipelago, as he will be retired for age in July, 1903. The general is one of our successful soldiers who never had a West Point education. He enlisted in the volunteers during the first year of the Civil War and in 1866 was mustered out with the rank of major. The next year he secured a captaincy in the regular army, and from that time until the Spanish-American war his advancement was slow. He made a reputation, however, as an engineer. On the outbreak of the conflict with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and was elevated to the like rank in the regular service in 1900. He was military Governor of Porto Rico in 1899-1900 and made a good record in that post. He is the author of several monographs on Porto Rico. General Davis was ordered from Porto Rico to the Philippines, where his work has been highly commendable.

IN HIS recent volume of "Reminiscences," covering sixty years of public life, the Honorable George S. Boutwell has many entertaining anecdotes to relate concerning his old associates in politics and government. Mr. Boutwell admired General Grant in all his capacities, and considered him far superior in military affairs to Sheridan or Sherman. He ranks Sheridan above Sherman as a commander, and assures us that Sheridan, in spite of his denials, did say, after his return from Europe at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, that "either of our armies at the close of the war (Civil War) could have marched over the country in defiance of both the French and German forces combined."

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Anglican bishop in the world. He belongs to a family distinguished in the religious annals of America. One of his brothers, Rev. Dr. Rufus Clark, was for many years pastor of the First Reformed Church at Albany, N. Y. Bishop Clark himself began his ministerial service as a Presbyterian, but only remained in that denomination one year. He was made bishop of Rhode Island in 1854.

WE HAVE heard comparatively little in recent days about Zanzibar, principally for the reason that the country has been for many years under the protectorate of Great Britain, the slave trade has been nearly suppressed, and the course of events in that part of East Africa has been so peaceful that there has been no "news." The last disturbance was that which occurred at the accession to the throne of the Sultan Hamoud Mahomed bin Said in 1896, and the British government determined then to forestall disputes of this sort by taking to itself the right to fix the succession. Sultan



SULTAN SEYYID ALI,  
who lately succeeded to the throne  
of Zanzibar.

Hamoud died recently, and his son Seyyid Ali will now reign in his stead. This young man has been educated in England at the famous school of Harrow, and is quite an up-to-date person. It is said that his school days at Harrow differed little from those of the ordinary public-school boy. Not only did the new Sultan, who is said to be bright and intelligent, remain at the bottom of the school, but he was equally careless of prowess in the playing-field, where his football in particular was of a wild rather than of a skillful nature. Chosen to represent Zanzibar at the coronation, he took up his quarters in London as a guest of the King, but the postponement of the festivities and his father's illness made it necessary for him to return to Zanzibar. Seyyid Ali, who will be under the care of the prime minister of Zanzibar until he is twenty-one, has followed Oriental custom by marrying

his cousin, a princess of the royal house, who is but eleven years of age.

THE PAGES of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's autobiography, recently published, are crowded with fresh and entertaining anecdotes of notable men and women of the past half century in both Europe and America. On one occasion, when Dr. Cuyler was pastor of a church in Trenton, N. J., he had as guest at table Horace Greeley, who had come over to make a speech at a political convention. In the course of the meal Mrs. Cuyler asked the editor if he would take coffee. His droll reply was: "I hope to drink coffee, madam, in heaven, but I cannot stand it in this world." Dr. Cuyler quotes elsewhere a striking remark once made to him by Mr. Greeley with reference to a certain popular orator who afterward became minister to China: "Mr. B—— is a pretty, a very pretty man, but he does not study, and no man can ever have permanent power in this country unless he studies."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BUTLER, commanding the British forces at Devonport, is one of the few British officers of high repute who were not called upon to do service in the South African war, and very likely, has congratulated himself on that fact since so many of his fellow-officers, equally distinguished, left their reputations behind them in that unhappy strife. Sir William is entitled to rest upon laurels previously won. His career of active service commenced with the repulse of the Fenian raid into Canada, but includes many serious items, such as participation in the Ashanti war of 1873-74, the Zulu campaign of 1878-79, the Egyptian war of 1882, and two distinct tours of duty in the Soudan, where in 1885-86



SIR W. F. BUTLER, K. C. B.,  
One of King Edward's veteran  
generals.

he commanded a brigade and was present in the action at Ginniss. An eminently thoughtful and accomplished soldier, he has a considerable literary as well as military reputation.

THE OLDEST active bank president in the United States is said to be Mr. David Crosby Foster, of Poughkeepsie, who has been at the head of the savings bank in that city for many years. He is ninety-three and still vigorous.

A LONG line of noble and high-born ancestors has been given to Lady Castlereagh, of England, a heritage of grace and beauty such as few women of her land and time possess to-day. She is the wife of Lord Londonderry's only son and heir, and must therefore some day in the not distant future rise to a still higher position than she now holds. Lady Castlereagh is said to be specially fond of outdoor sports and is an excellent swimmer. She is connected with an immense number of well-known people, and she is a grand-niece, by marriage, of the Duchess of Argyll. Her ladyship often helps her mother-in-law, Lady Londonderry, to do the honors of splendid Wynyard and of Londonderry House. She has been known to the King and Queen from earliest childhood, and one of the most beautiful wedding presents received by her on her marriage was a gift from their Majesties.



LADY CASTLEREAGH,  
An English society leader and lover  
of outdoor sports.

IN A PLEASANT sketch of Gladstone's home life in a recent number of *Lippincott's* we are told that when they were first married Gladstone put two alternatives to his wife, either to know nothing and thus be free of all responsibility, or to know everything and be bound to secrecy. His own remark fifty years later, "My wife has known every political secret I ever had," points to the choice she made and also illustrates her discretion.

IN THE front rank of the great artists of the time stands M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who is now visiting the United States. M. Pugno's finish of style, and the superb delicacy, and above all the thoroughly human quality, of his art have won the admiration of the greatest continental musical critics. His artistic triumphs in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, as well as in this country some four years ago, were of the sensational kind. He is not only a virtuoso and artist, but also is a composer and an authority on musical matters. He is honorary professor of the Paris Conservatory of Music, the only one who can claim such a distinction. The government of the French republic decorated him with the Cross of the

Legion of Honor, and similar honors were conferred on him in Spain, Holland and Turkey. M. Pugno began his tour in this country at Boston and afterwards made his appearance here. He will visit many other cities. His farewell in New York, which will occur about the end of January, will be with the New York Philharmonic Society.

FEW CONTRIBUTIONS have been made in recent years to the sciences of economics and sociology of more practical value than those of Walter A. Wyckoff, now a professor at Princeton, whose books and magazine articles on these subjects have given him a world-wide reputation. Professor Wyckoff was graduated from Princeton in 1888, and soon after began an experiment which consisted of a study of the sociological and economic conditions of the wage-earners in America by becoming a wage-earner himself. One of these experiences extended over a period of eighteen months, during which he worked his way from Connecticut to California, engaging in various employments as a day laborer as he went along, sometimes as a section hand on railroads, sometimes as a drayman in cities, and again as a "hired man" for a farmer, remaining from two to four weeks in each position. The fruit of his experiences on this tour was given to the world in two volumes, "The Workers," one of the most entertaining and valuable works of its kind ever written. Mr. Wyckoff has been assistant professor of political economy at Princeton since 1898. This fall Professor Wyckoff is engaged in another tour of investigation in Colorado, and proposes to walk through all the principal sections of that State.



PROFESSOR WALTER A. WYCKOFF,  
Who is on a walking tour through  
Colorado studying social conditions.

GENERAL CHAFFEE continues to earn credit for possessing that priceless article—common sense. One of his latest orders warns the troops not to interfere in any way, even by advice, with the conduct of the civil governments in the Philippines. So we reverse the old Roman axiom and read: in the reign of law arms are silent.

SOME DELIGHTFUL bits of Irish folk lore are to be found in Mr. W. B. Yeats's recent book on "The Celtic Twilight." The Scotch, according to Mr. Yeats, have gone altogether wrong in their dealing with the "wee folk." They have denounced them as wicked and pagan, preached at them from pulpits, and had them up before the magistrate, with the result that the goblins of Scotland are sour in their tempers, fierce, terrible, and inimical to man. In Ireland the situation has been much better managed, with kindness, humor, and a spirit of mutual help: "Warlike mortals have gone amongst (the fairies), and helped them in their battles, and they in turn have taught men great skill with herbs, and permitted some few to hear their tunes. Carolan slept upon a faery rath. Ever after their tunes ran in his head, and made him the great musician he was."

THE NEW YORK Clearing House Association, which is now at its report larger transactions than is any other similar organization in the world, has just chosen as its president a man of sterling worth and of surpassing ability as a financier. The new incumbent, Mr. James Stillman, is a man with many business interests, being president of the National City Bank and also of the Second National Bank, head of the cotton firm of Woodward & Stillman, and a director in about fifty railroads, banks, and industrial corporations. Under Mr. Stillman's management the National City has become one of the most prominent banking institutions in the world, his methods of business being bold and effective. An illustration of this was given in 1897, when, by depositing \$50,000,000 United States bonds in the Treasury he secured for his bank the distinction of being the chief depository of the millions paid to the government by the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Stillman is said to be in close touch with the Gould and Rockefeller interests, and he is, of course, a very wealthy man. He has a town house, a fine residence at Newport, and an estate at Cornwall-on-Hudson, where he pursues farming and cattle-breeding. He is a skilled amateur photographer, and is interested in music and art. His charities have been numerous, among them being a gift of \$100,000 to Harvard University for the erection of an infirmary, besides an endowment to maintain the latter.



MR. JAMES STILLMAN,  
New president of the New York Clearing  
House Association.





BRIG.-GEN. J. M. WILSON (RET.).  
Late chief of engineers, United States Army.—*Backrach & Co.*



MR. EDWARD W. PARKER,  
An expert mining engineer.  
*Parkinson.*



HON. GEORGE GRAY,  
Judge of United States Circuit Court.—*Gutekunst.*



MR. EDGAR E. CLARK,  
Grand Chief of Order of Railway Conductors.—*Kadgin.*



MR. THOMAS H. WATKINS,  
An experienced coal-mine operator.



BISHOP JOHN L. SPALDING,  
A prominent Catholic prelate.  
*Anderson.*

## The Arbitrators of the Coal Strike

ALTHOUGH MANY persons questioned the propriety of interference by the chief executive of the nation in a strike, however widely harmful the latter might be, the issue of President Roosevelt's efforts to settle the long dispute between the coal miners and the operators has been so happy that criticism is silenced. The commission which the President has appointed to arbitrate the matters in moot has been selected with good judgment, being composed of able and respected men, and it appears to be

entirely satisfactory to both parties to the controversy. General confidence is felt that its inquiry into the conditions in the anthracite region will be intelligent and fair, and that its united conclusions will be sound.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, whose name is first in the list of commissioners, was formerly Chief of Engineers, United States Army, having been retired in October, 1901. General Wilson is a graduate of West

Point, and served with distinction in the Civil War. After the war he directed important engineering work for the government and had charge of the completion of the Washington Monument. For a time he was superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Mr. Edward W. Parker, the second member of the commission, is an expert mining engineer, and is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey. He is also editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. He is the author of the annual reports in the volumes of the geological survey on the production of coal, coke, and salt.

The Hon. George Gray, the third arbitrator named, is judge of the Circuit Court of the United States in the third circuit. He was United States Senator from Delaware from 1885 to 1889, and was a member of the peace commission in Paris in 1898 and of the joint high commission at Quebec in 1898. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the international committee of arbitration under The Hague convention.

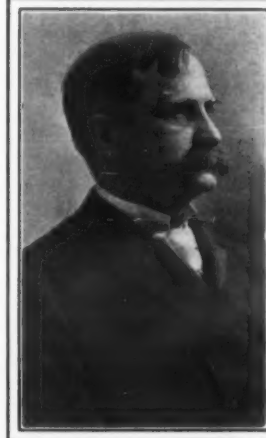
Mr. Edgar E. Clark, the fourth member of the commission, is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and was selected as a sociologist. He has shown great ability in managing the affairs of his order, and he strongly believes in arbitration, holding that strikes should be entered on only as a last resort. He is serving his sixth term as grand chief.

Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, the fifth arbitrator, lives in Scranton, Penn., and was formerly the largest an-

thracite coal operator in that region. He has of late years been interested in railroad enterprises and the mining of soft coal. He is regarded as an authority on mining, and is a director of the Temple Iron Company, to which the leading coal operators represented in the strike also belong.

Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., the sixth member of the commission, is one of the most prominent prelates of the Catholic Church. He was formerly chancellor of the diocese of New York. He is the author of a number of books, and is regarded as a friend of the miners.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who is to be the recorder of the commission, is United States Commissioner of Labor, and was recently installed as president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He has been for many years a lecturer on labor subjects and is the author of several works treating of wages and labor.



MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
Eminent authority on labor questions.  
*Pierson Brothers.*

### The Struggle of the Poor for Coal.

NO BETTER illustration could have been found of the desperation of the poorest of New York City, those who live always "from hand to mouth," than the eagerness with which they struggled for their buckets of coal during the coal strike, when that fuel was sold to the poor at twenty-six distributing places in New York. Before the opening of the gates to admit purchasers, large crowds, in which women outnumbered the men two to one, thronged the streets. In their anxiety to be near the front these people created panics in several instances, requiring squads of policemen to bring about order. The demand continued with little abatement until newspapers began to forecast the settling of the strike. Then the poor people decided to wait, and they did.

It was estimated that in one day 50,000 persons bought coal at the distributing depots, each person buying only one bucketful, paying fifteen cents for thirty-five pounds. This was said to be the cost of the coal at the yards, including the price at the mines and the expense of transportation. The price was estimated per ton at \$9.75. In one day one yard sold at this rate \$1,800 worth of anthracite. All this money was received in small coins, among them thousands of copper cents. The money was carried to the bank in a box. At each coal depot was an office or window where tickets were sold.

A woman with a sack or basket would buy a ticket for fifteen cents entitling her to a bucket of coal. She would then go into the yard, deliver the ticket, and have her sack or basket filled. On the sidewalk at nearly every coal-selling place was a crowd of boys, some of them with little home-made wagons or carts. They were impromptu draymen and would bargain with the woman who had bought anthracite, and who lived several blocks away, to carry her load to her home for a nickel or a dime. This infant draying industry alone was not inconsiderable. Some who bought coal at fifteen cents a bucket sold it afterward for twenty-five cents to some of their neighbors. At some depots, it was complained, smaller buckets containing less than the required

thirty-five pounds were substituted for those of regulation size. And there were other schemes devised for profit or for fraud.

Many of the women who bought coal were so old and decrepit that they could scarcely carry their burdens home. Others were thinly clad and shivering in the cool wind. This sale of coal brought from their homes of poverty the city's very poorest.

### Woman's Remarkable Feats of Alpinism.

EVERY YEAR Madame Brassard, who keeps a little cocoa shop at Lyons, France, follows the French Alpine troops during the manoeuvres in order to sell cocoa to the soldiers, with whom she keeps up in all their long marches. This year, in the course of a few days, Madame Brassard made the ascent of Mont Jovet, crossed in deep snow the Col de la Vanoise, reached the summit of Mont Froid in a snow-storm, then accompanied the troops to the top of Mont Cenis, and finally left them at Mont Frejus, after selling out her stock. She then returned home, refilling her basket at Lyons, and walked to Savoy to be present at the grand manoeuvres. The profit from all these remarkable feats of Alpinism amounted to barely thirty dollars.



THE PRINCETON FACULTY OF HALF A CENTURY AGO.

1. Professor Arnold Guyot, the geographer. 2. Professor Charles S. Shields, still in the faculty. 3. Professor Schenck. 4. Professor MacLean, president of Princeton before Dr. James McCosh. 5. Professor Atwater. 6. Professor Duffield.—*Rear & Son.*

### Princeton's First Lay President.

THE INAUGURATION of Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University—an event which was celebrated with much ceremony on Saturday, October 25th—is of unusual significance because this eminent scholar and historian is the first man who ever occupied the president's chair of this Presbyterian institution who was not a minister. The accompanying picture, which is a reproduction of an old photograph, is interesting, because, though it was taken nearly fifty years ago, nearly all of the men in it are either alive to-day or have only recently died. Dr. Shields is still a member of the faculty, Dr. Duffield, the father of Rev. Howard Duffield, of New York, died only last year, and Dr. Schenck died but about two years ago. These seven men composed practically the entire faculty when they stood together before the camera, and their pupils numbered from two to three hundred. To-day fifteen hundred students assemble under the leadership of the new president, and the faculty has grown in proportion. Dr. Wilson is one of the most popular men in Princeton, and his inauguration marks the transition from the old to the new régime. He will carry out the university motto of "Progressive Conservatism," with more accent on the first word than any of his illustrious predecessors gave it. He is not merely a student, he is an alert, practical man, intensely interested in the newest

ideas, thoroughly understanding the life and the men about him, and closely in touch with both graduate and undergraduate sentiment. His inauguration was the occasion of a great reunion of Princeton friends and graduates, and it is generally believed that Dr. Francis L. Patton, who retired from the presidency, and who has just become the head of the Princeton Theological Seminary, has chosen a man who will most worthily succeed him and be a strong head to the university. That President Wilson will succeed greatly is the general wish. The continued prosperity of Princeton University is an important factor in the nation's progress. This great institution has numbered among its graduates many of our ablest men.





CROWD OF SUFFERERS CLAMORING FOR SOMETHING TO BURN.



WIDE-AWAKE BOYS WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO CARRY COAL FOR WOMEN.



EAGER CROWD OF WOMEN IN THE HEART OF THE JEWISH DISTRICT BUYING COAL.



HAPPY PURCHASERS LUGGING HOME THEIR BURDENS OF BLACK DIAMONDS.



MOTHER AND SON RETURNING HOME WITH A SMALL SUPPLY OF FUEL.



WATER STREET YARD, WHERE \$1,800 WORTH OF COAL WAS SOLD IN ONE DAY BY THE FIFTEEN-CENT BUCKET.



FILLING PAILS AND BAGS AT A WELL-PATRONIZED RELIEF DEPOT IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.

SUFFERINGS FROM COLD AVERTED IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES.  
MULTITUDES OF NEW YORK'S POOR PROVIDED AT RELIEF DEPOTS WITH RELATIVELY CHEAP, GOOD COAL.

Photographs by G. B. Luckey. See page 412.





## Porto Rico's Curious Political Parties

By Peter MacQueen



SAN JUAN,  
September 25th, 1902.  
THERE ARE many changes visible in the island of Porto Rico since I was here four years ago. The Porto Ricans are bolder looking; their cities have cleaner smells; electric cars flash through their palm groves, and an American automobile carries their mails from Ponce to San Juan over the eighty miles of splendid boulevard left by the Spaniards.

But colonization is a difficult task, and four years of freedom cannot annul four centuries of despotism. The Porto Ricans have been well used by the American government, notwithstanding the tariff of the earlier years. Of the Lower House of Delegates the whole thirty-five are Porto Ricans elected by the votes of free men. Of the eleven who make up the Upper House, or Executive Council, six are Americans and five are Porto Ricans. The Foraker bill was real statesmanship, but still Porto Rico has troubles of her own. The two parties, the American Federal and the Republican party, have developed bitter feuds and even bloodshed. The Republican party has nothing to do with the party in the United States of that name. Its members were smart enough to select the name of the dominant party in the United States. With the name all similarity ends. The Republicans (so-called) in Porto Rico are the slums, the Bowery statesmen, the Tammany politicians, the negroes, the lawless elements of the islands. This is the statement of all the English, German, American, Spanish, and other whites I have met. All the decent, law-abiding element have a horror of this party.

There is an element called "Las Turbas," the mob, led by a violent agitator named Manleon, which is the lowest part of the Republican party. Owing to the violence and lawlessness of "Las Turbas," protected by the insular police, the entire Federal party was last November intimidated from attending the polls, so that the whole body of delegates to the Lower House were Republican. This Manleon has just been released from prison, and the mob hailed him with fireworks and general rejoicing. Strangely enough, the American part of the Executive Council, including Governor Hunt, seem to sympathize with "Las Turbas" and Manleon, while the American business men and decent white men generally are disgusted with their revolutionary and South American tactics. There can be no doubt that Porto Rico left to the government of its native inhabitants would inside of two years become as bad as Venezuela or Colombia. The one idea of government among the Spanish-American peoples is government by military force and to kill the men who do not belong to your party in politics.

As to the principles of the two parties, neither has

any principle. The Porto Ricans are all in favor of annexation, and while not a bit grateful to the United States, are willing to work out their own salvation. There is not so much American capital invested as was expected; but improvements are coming. It is very arduous work to reconstruct the finances, laws, and usages. Many of the houses have been built on public lands. These squatter homes have been in the present families for generations; so that to fix titles and do justice to the people who have built and own the edifices requires a great deal of firmness, legal acumen, and sense of justice.

Governor Hunt, Attorney Harlan, and Secretary Hartzell are the real governors of Porto Rico. Hartzell is the most popular of the three. He is just now the acting Governor. Governor Hunt became very unpopular through his defense of Judge Ramos, a local judge who was accused by the San Juan News of notorious immorality. The charges were proved and admitted. Hunt in his letter to the President explaining the retention of Ramos said that immorality, in the best families as in the worst, was the rule in Porto Rico. This caused many protests from all over the island and a demand for the Governor's resignation. Mr. Bird, editor of the San Juan News, showed me many of these protests. I do not believe that immorality is the rule among the better classes.

In the matter of schools the American régime is doing wonderfully well. Porto Rican children are very bright and want to learn. Over half a million was spent last year on education by the island government, and 53,000 children are now enrolled in the public schools. There are far more than this number who desire a school education, and provision is being made for them as fast as is practicable. Acting Governor Hartzell told me that the idea was to teach children technical and agricultural pursuits rather than classics—a very wise thing. In the country towns little plots of ground are set apart and cultivated by the school children under competent teachers. Mr. Hartzell also tells me that this fall 1,160 teachers will be employed.

Except in its giving heed to "Las Turbas" and the unruly element of the so-called Republican party, the American part of Porto Rico's government is very fair to the people of the islands, and is showing great moderation and tact in dealing with very trying questions. Porto Ricans are getting even a better chance than American, English, or German settlers; but this will right itself.

There are about three hundred American soldiers on the island. The insular government has organized a fine body of United States soldiers from the Porto Ricans themselves. These number about a thousand. In examinations for civil service the Porto Ricans are allowed to start with 20 per cent. But in pay the Porto Rican soldier gets \$13.50, the same as our soldiers at home;

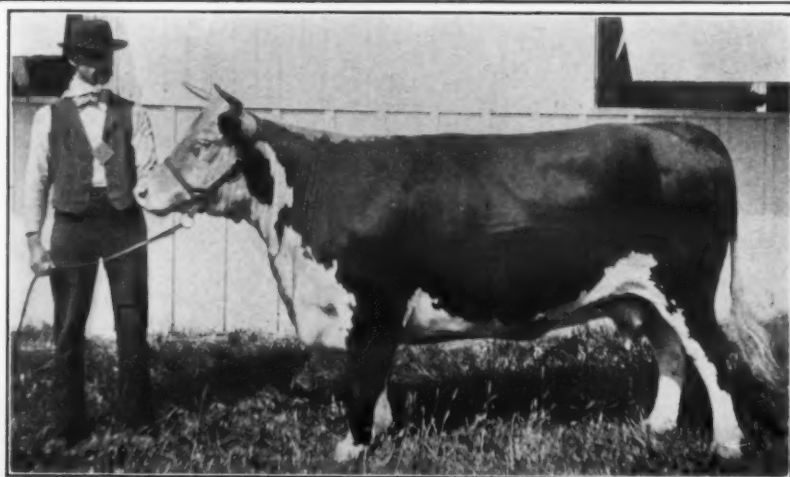
whereas, our fellows who serve here have extra pay as if they were in foreign service. The insular police are all Porto Ricans except the chief. They are a very nice-looking set of fellows, who act most dignifiedly, in khaki suits. Great complaint is made about them, however, in that they mix in politics altogether too much. I am told on all sides that a policeman who is a Republican will not arrest an offender who is a Republican; and a Federal, they say, will do the same by his party. Moreover, the police are so well acquainted with the people in the towns where they are on duty that it is difficult to get them either to collect evidence or arrest criminals. Thus it has come about that life and person are not so safe as they were under the Spanish rule. The old "Guardia Civil" of Spain was very efficient and did not hesitate to shoot or even put the thumb-screws on the lawless. To remedy evils of the new police the government has taken the men on the force and changed them into strange towns. This works well until the officer gets acquainted.

Acting Governor Hartzell within a few days has issued strictest orders against the police mixing in politics, and his order is applauded all over the island. Hartzell is much more popular as Governor than Hunt. In a long interview I had with him during the absence of Governor Hunt he told me of the work of the government. He has great hopes for Porto Rico. A big hotel should be built in San Juan so as to make the island popular as a winter resort and attract men with money to invest. The orange, coffee, and sugar crops will soon increase vastly, especially by the building of railroads and electric-car roads. There is a fine variety of orange in Porto Rico which will take a great place in the fruit market of New York.

San Juan, the capital, is an attractive old town, built by Ponce de Leon, on an island, which later was fortified so as to be all but impregnable. Again and again the English, French, and Dutch attacked this stronghold on the Spanish Main. The old walls of San Cristobal and the Morro, picturesque now and still defended by a few first-class American guns, have seen many a gallant fray. Only four years ago a determined fleet lay in near them and for two hours made flinders fly. I saw some of the shells used by Sampson on that occasion, and observed great gaping wounds in the gigantic bastions. One watch-tower, called the haunted sentry-box, was struck by a small shell. A poor Castilian boy was there and his blood spattered the walls. No doubt some mischievous gunner in our fleet tried a shot at the tower just for fun. But away over in Spain his thoughtlessness broke the heart of a mother waiting through the sunny years for a footstep she will never hear.



GRAND BULL, CRUSADER, SOLD RECENTLY AT INDIANAPOLIS FOR \$10,000.



FINE COW, DOLLY II., SOLD FOR \$7,000, WHOSE CALVES HAVE REALIZED \$29,000.

TWO SPECIMENS OF HEREFORD CATTLE WHICH BROUGHT THE HIGHEST PRICES EVER PAID FOR THAT BREED.

### Highest-priced Cow and Bull.

THE GROWTH in favor with the farming community of improved breeds of cattle was demonstrated by a recent sale at Indianapolis of the Dale herd, composed of Herefords. This variety is so highly appreciated that forty-three animals put up at auction brought a total of \$43,300, or an average of \$1,007. This is declared to be the highest average in the history of this popular breed, and it is doubted whether a better figure was ever secured on a full herd of any class of cattle.

Among the notable beasts disposed of was Crusader, a magnificent three-year-old bull, weighing 2,300 pounds, which went to Edward L. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind., for \$10,000, the record price for a Hereford. Next in value was Dolly II., a fine cow, which was bought by Mr. Hawkins for \$7,000, an advance of \$2,000 on her selling figure of a few months ago. She is the most valuable Hereford cow ever sold. She is ten years old, weighs 1,850 pounds, and has produced calves which realized a total of \$29,000. Other sales made at this auction included one cow at \$3,500, and two at \$3,000 each.

### Automobiles Have Come To Stay.

WHILE SOME excellent but impulsive persons, moved by righteous indignation over the loss and suffering caused by reckless automobile driving, are writing to the newspapers advocating the total prohibition or extinction of horseless vehicles, Mr. Thomas Edison, with a surer eye and a larger grasp on the practicabilities of the future, is proposing to put an automobile on the market so cheap in price and so easily handled that no family can afford to be without one. At all events, the automobile has come to stay as surely as the telephone and the electric light, and any attempt to cripple or retard its use will be as vain as barking at the moon. That some abuses and not a few risks and perils will attend its introduction as a popular means of conveyance may be expected, but in the end these things will adjust themselves, as in the case of other great inventions of the kind, to existing needs and conditions, and the world will wonder how it was ever able to exist in comfort without automobiles. The automobile is destined to become a great factor in the world's progress.

### Alluring Coffee.

NEARLY KILLED THE NURSE.

WHEN one of the family is sick mother seems to be the only person who can tenderly nurse the patient back to health. But we forget sometimes that it is pretty hard on mother.

Mrs. Propst, of Albany, Ore., says: "About twenty-seven months ago father suffered with a stroke of paralysis, confining him to his bed for months, and as he wished mother with him constantly, his care in a great measure fell to her lot. She was seventy-four years old, and through constant attendance upon father, lost both sleep and rest, and began drinking coffee in quantities until finally she became very weak, nervous, and ill herself.

"By her physician's order she began giving father both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts, and in that way began using both herself. The effect was very noticeable. Father improved rapidly, and mother regained her strength and health, and now both are well and strong. Mother says it is all due to the continued use of both Postum and Grape-Nuts."





GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SAN JUAN, BUILT LONG AGO BY THE SPANIARDS.



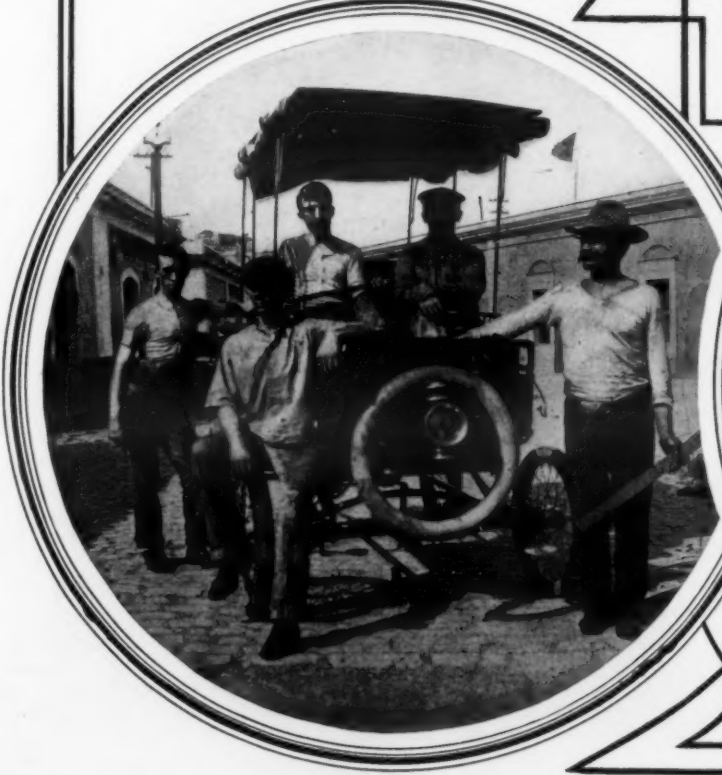
ACTING GOVERNOR HARTZELL BUSY AT HIS DESK IN THE PALACE.



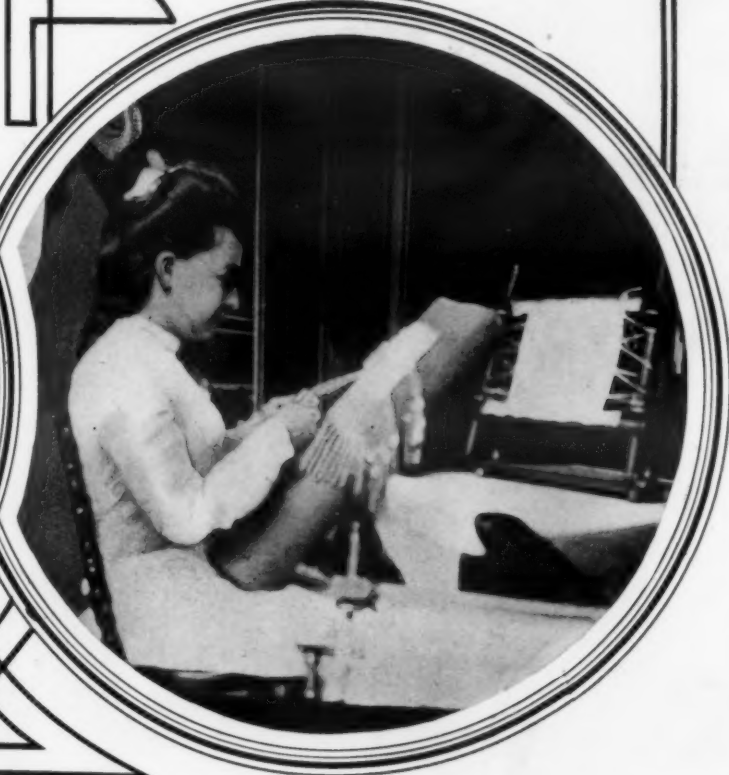
CHARACTERISTIC STREET IN ISLAND'S CAPITAL, SAN JUAN.



PRISONERS COLLECTING RUBBISH UNDER SUPERVISION OF POLICE.



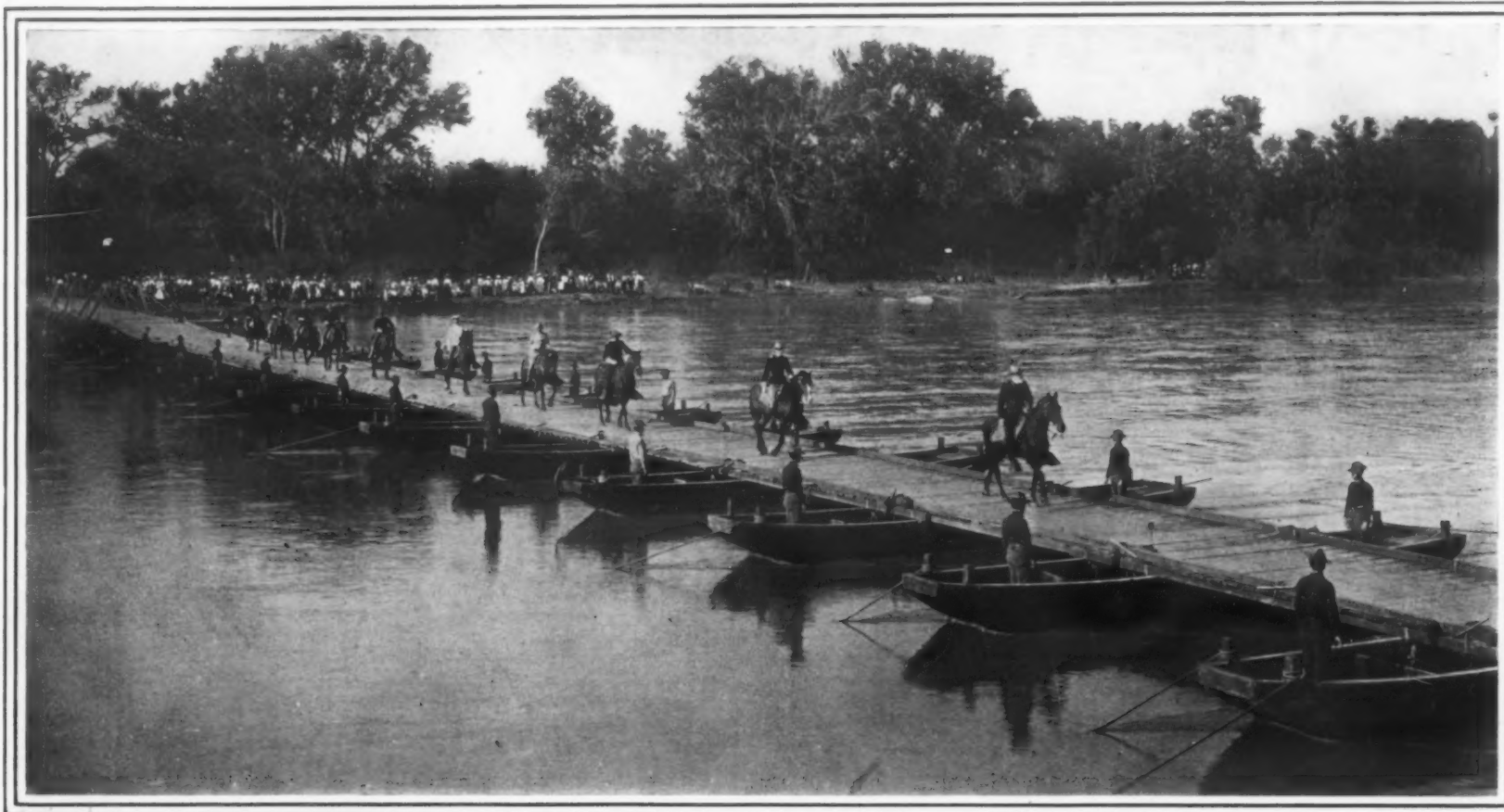
CARRYING THE MAILED BY AUTOMOBILE FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN.



EXPERT YOUNG WOMAN ENGAGED IN MAKING FINE LACE.

OUR FAIR AND FERTILE DEPENDENCY IN THE WEST INDIES.  
EVIDENCES OF NEW CONDITIONS THAT EXIST IN PORTO RICO UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.





AN INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE FORT RILEY MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

GENERAL BATES AND STAFF CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ENGINEER CORPS ESPECIALLY FOR THE MANŒUVRES.—Pennell.

### Beware of Public Beggars.

WE HAVE found frequent occasion during the past few years to warn our readers against the frauds and impostors who make capital out of seeming or alleged infirmities and physical disabilities for the business of preying upon the sympathies of a generous public. A notable case of this kind of imposture was that of the man arrested by the New York police a few weeks ago, who had by long practice been able to perfect himself in the art of falling in a dead faint on the pavement at selected points in the fashionable quarters of town, where he felt sure of being picked up, resuscitated, and generously provided with money on the strength of his pitiable condition and alleged homeless and friendless state. It was shown, on investigation, that the fellow had been making as high as twenty dollars a day right along by this artful dodge.

A more extensive scheme of systematic imposture was that recently reported in the New York Herald, where a number of professional beggars had organized something like a regular co-operative company, with a president, secretary and other officers, and a plan for a division of profits. The president, or manager, was a one-legged man of more than ordinary shrewdness and intelligence. According to the testimony of his confederates, he received one-half of the receipts of the beggars in his employ. They were supposed to get from \$6 to \$8 a day. The manager provided crutches, bandages and canes, and saw that the beggars were made pitiable objects by the various arts of which he is master. He was able to disguise them so that they appeared to be suffering from wasting diseases. He instructed the blind how to act in "business hours." Either he, or his manager, attended to the binding up of sound limbs, so as to give the appearance of decrepitude. There were certain articles of agreement under which this remarkable "trust" was organized, the president, for example, agreeing to pay the fines of any beggars who were arrested and to take care of them in sickness.

That a scheme like this could live and flourish for a considerable period, is a striking commentary on the gullibility and credulous generosity of the American public. It is perfectly safe to say that in barely one case out of a thousand among the persons who appeal for alms in public places does actual and genuine need exist. In the vast majority of such cases the giving of help is simply an encouragement to laziness, vice, and crime. In New York, and most other American communities, ample, generous, and adequate provision is made by private and public beneficence for the care of diseased, infirm, and helpless persons, old and young, who are without friends or means of support, and there is no occasion for such people to seek a livelihood by displaying their infirmities before the public.

The only wise and proper way to treat applicants of this kind, if in New York, is to refer or report them to the Charity Organization Society, by whom a prompt and thorough investigation will be made and such treatment accorded as the case demands; and organizations similar to this society exist in almost every large

town, whose special work it is to investigate and make proper disposition of all local charitable cases referred to their attention.

### Bertha's Blue Eyes.

HONEST blue eyes,  
So sparkling and bright!  
Mirth in them lies,  
'Tis ever in sight;  
Mirth that's contagious,  
Where'er it may fall,  
Bringing quick solace,  
A blessing to all.

Honest blue eyes,  
So beaming and kind!  
Trust in them lies,  
To evil half blind;  
Trust in the friendships  
That comfort and bless,  
Trust in the fondness  
Of ev'ry care.

Honest blue eyes,  
So tender and true  
Love in them lies,  
Tho' hidden from view;  
Love that is helpful,  
Earnest and pure,  
Which to life's ending  
Will ever endure.

Honest blue eyes,  
So fearless and brave!  
Strength in them lies  
To breast every wave;  
Strength for the morrow,  
Whate'er it may bring,  
Strength which is courage,  
In storm can still sing!

MRS. FINDLEY BRADEN.

### Mohammedanism Kind to Children.

THE FRANK, honest, and impartial study of modern religions, after the comparative method, has brought even the most earnest and devoted students of Christianity to an attitude of respect and often of veneration for many forms of alien and so-called heathen faith in which many noble ethical precepts are mingled and in which millions of human beings have found the only response vouchsafed to them to the inward voice calling to worship and sacrifice. How much harm may come to missionary effort from assuming that religions like Buddhism, for example, are wholly false and vicious, Bishop Potter has been showing recently in published articles giving the results of his observations in India. Facts illustrative of this same general truth are brought out in recent cablegrams from Russia, describing the frightful mortality among infants in certain provinces of that country. In one province, where the mortality among the members of the Russian Greek Church is 342.1 per thousand, the death rate among the children of Mohammedan parents is only 140.4 per thousand. The Mohammedan law, it seems, compels mothers to nurse their own children, whereas the mothers of the Christian peasantry neglect their children in order to work in the fields, or leave them entirely to the care of others. This much, then, can be placed to the credit of Mohammedanism, when brought in contrast with the practices of some professedly Christian people, that, in spite of all its dark and degrading features, it is kind to little children. But, of course, there is no truer cherisher of the little ones than real Christianity.

### No Drugs.

JUST PROPER FOOD AND REST.

THE regular user of drugs to relieve pain is on the wrong track. Find the cause and remedy it by proper food and quit drugs for temporary relief or you will never get well.

A minister's wife writes: "Three years ago, while living at Rochester, N. Y., where my husband was pastor of one of the city churches, I was greatly reduced from nervous prostration and anemia and was compelled to go to a well-known Eastern sanitarium for my health. My stomach was in bad shape from badly selected food; I was an habitual user of carbonate of magnesia and my physicians made every endeavor to break up this most damaging habit, but all to no purpose.

"At the sanitarium I was given Grape-Nuts and learned the value of the food. I used it continuously, eating it at nearly every meal, and my recovery was rapid. Its use enabled me to eat and digest food and to give up the drug habit, and I am now completely restored to good health.

"At the present time I am able to attend to my household duties, pursue music, which was formerly my profession, besides reading and studying, all of which I was totally unable to do at the time referred to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



MARTIN HARVEY  
As Sydney Carton in "The Only Way."



WILLIAM GILLETTE  
As Sherlock Holmes. He has made a hit at home and abroad.

### TWO FAMOUS DRAMATIC IMPERSONATIONS,

AND TWO PLAYERS WHO HAVE RECENTLY COME TO AMERICA, ONE FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND THE OTHER TO REPEAT A FORMER SUCCESS IN HIS NATIVE LAND.





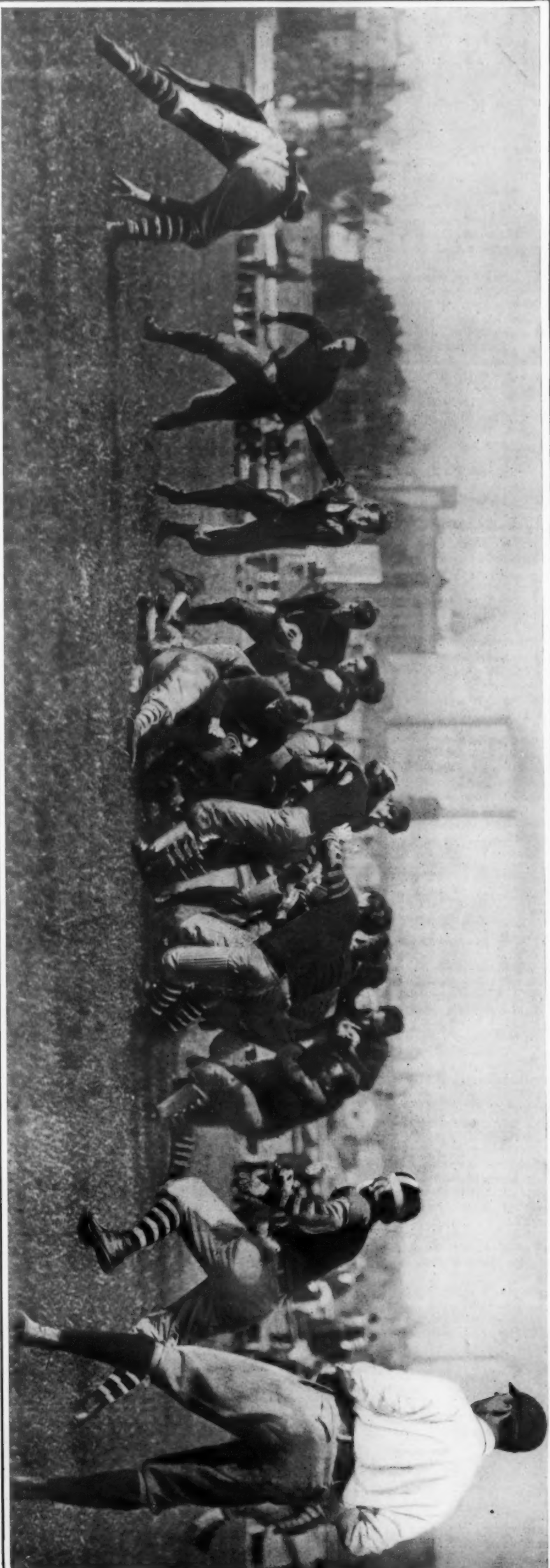
PHIL STILLMAN, YALE'S CENTRE IN 1898, COACHING CENTRE AND GUARD CANDIDATES.  
Reading from left to right—Shevin, Braddeley, Coos, Morton, Holt, Glass, and Kinney.—Sedgwick.



YALE'S CENTRE, HEAVIEST IN THE "BIG FOUR."  
Coos, right guard, 299 pounds; Holt, centre, 294 pounds; Glass, left guard, 211 pounds.—Sedgwick.



YALE'S GIANTS OF THE RUSH-LINE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM STILLMAN.  
Reading from left to right—Drummond, Coos, Kinney, Glass, Stillman (coaching), Braddeley, Holt, and Turner.—Sedgwick.

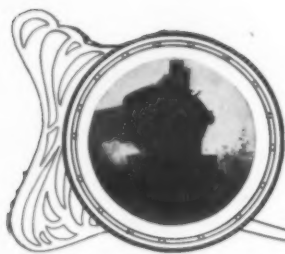


VICTORIOUS PENNSYLVANIA TEAM ADVANCING THE BALL BY A FIERCE PLUNGE IN THE GAME WITH LEHIGH, CAPTAIN GARDNER LEADING. (LEHIGHS IN STRIPED LEGGINGS.)

## GIANTS OF THE GRIDIRON IN PRACTICE AND AT PLAY.

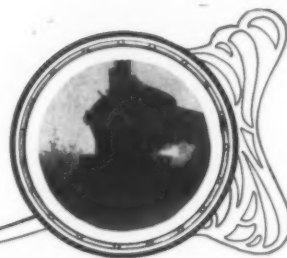
YALE'S POWERFUL FOOTBALL MEN ASSIDUOUSLY TRAINING, AND PENNSYLVANIA'S FORCEFUL ELEVEN SHATTERING LEHIGH'S VAINLY-RESISTING LINE.





# American Labor's Debt to Railroads

By Guy Morrison Walker



IT IS A well-known fact, though one that we seldom stop to recall, that the price of the finished product in the markets of the world is made up of the cost of manufacture plus the cost of transportation. Reduced to its lowest analysis, the cost of every manufactured product is simply the cost of labor to produce it, for the cost of raw material is simply the cost of labor to obtain it, whether it be by digging ore from the mines, gathering ivory in the forests of Africa, or shearing wool from the backs of sheep.

Under primitive conditions even transportation is simply labor, and the cost of transportation is simply the cost of the human labor necessary to carry the finished product to market. This condition is still to be seen in Oriental countries, particularly in China, where the greater part of the tea crop is borne to the waterways on the backs of men, and in Africa, where strings of negroes still bear to the coast the ivory gathered in the forests of the interior.

By the development of modern means of transportation, labor in civilized communities has been relieved of the burden of transporting its manufactured products to market by the costly and laborious methods that still prevail in less favored communities. The farmer of Kansas and Nebraska sells his great surplus of wheat and corn at a good profit in the markets of Europe because American railroads transport his grain from the farm fifteen hundred miles in the interior down to the coast at a cost of approximately one-third of one cent per ton per mile.

The province of Honan, in China, lying about six hundred miles inland from the coast, with an area about equal to that of the State of New York, but with a population of over twenty-two million, has a foreign commerce that aggregates only about five hundred thousand dollars a year. The province of Sze Chuan, with an area of two hundred thousand square miles and a population almost equal to that of the United States, is practically an unknown world because almost its only means of communication is by the small boats that descend the Yang-Tse River and the returning boatmen who trudge into the interior carrying on their backs such small bundles as they are able to bear. Although the men engaged in this traffic are paid only about eight cents a day for their work, and they board themselves out of that pittance, this method of transportation costs about ten cents per ton per mile, or nearly fifteen times the average freight charge of American railroads, and more than thirty times what American railroads charge for the transportation of grain.

The value of every commodity depends upon the breadth of the market for it, and particularly is this true of the value of labor; for labor necessarily depends for its value on the facilities which exist for transporting its products to market. Thus we see that in China, where the facilities for transportation are the poorest in the world, we find the cheapest labor—cheap because it is confined for a market for its products to the territory immediately surrounding it and is cut off from the markets of the world by the high cost of reaching them. In all China there is in operation less than one thousand miles of railroad. The following table gives the population, total miles of railroad, and the miles of railroad for each ten thousand of population in the leading industrial countries of the world:

Country.	Population.	Miles of Road.	Miles per 10,000.
Great Britain.....	41,454,578	21,855	5.27
France.....	38,641,000	26,234	6.78
Germany.....	56,343,000	31,392	5.57
Austria.....	47,102,000	22,545	4.78
Italy.....	32,449,000	9,772	3.01
Russia.....	128,932,000	28,580	2.21
United States.....	76,303,000	202,000	26.47

It will be seen from this table that the average man in America is four times better served with railroad transportation facilities than the average of Frenchmen, who, next to ourselves, are the best served by their railroads of any people in the world; while the average American is five times better served in this respect than is the average inhabitant of Great Britain or Germany, who are our chief industrial rivals. From this it is easy to see how much greater is the opportunity of the average American to market the products of his labor, and how much wider is the market which these products may reach.

Transportation rates are not only governed by the methods of transportation employed, but in civilized countries, where practically the same methods of transportation prevail, they are governed by skill in operation and by the fixed charges that are necessary to build up the transportation systems. Nowhere else in the world has railroad operation been reduced to the science that it has in this country, where our train-loads average almost double those of Europe and our ton-mile rates are not only the lowest, but are scarcely one-third those of our nearest competitors. In all this the American laborer has a great advantage over the laborer in any other part of the world.

The average capitalization per mile of American railroads is only \$61,884, while the average capitalization of the railroads of Europe is almost twice that sum, amounting to \$113,880 per mile, and the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland are capitalized at \$268,051 per mile.

This means that the charge of American railroads upon the products of labor for transporting them to market, necessary to pay the fixed charge upon the investment in the roads, is only one-half as much as European railroads must tax the product of their labor in order to place that product in the market, and only one-fourth as much as English railroads are forced to tax the products of English labor in order to pay their fixed charges or the interest upon the sum invested in them.

While the market for any given product is controlled by that nation which can combine the lowest cost of manufacture together with the lowest cost of transportation to market, the price of that product in the market is governed by the next to the lowest possible combination of these two elements—or, in other words, by the cost to the nearest competitor. The nation which makes cheapest and reaches the market cheapest need not sell its products as cheap as they can be made and delivered in order to control the market, but only to sell a little cheaper than its nearest competitor can make and deliver. When one of the competitors for a market has secured control of it by reducing the sum of his cost of making and delivering below that of his nearest rival, he may thereafter, by the reduction of one of the elements of cost, be able to increase his profit without danger to his control of the market. He may even reduce one element of cost so much as to be enabled to increase the other element of cost and still make the combined cost less than it was before.

In other words, when one country has secured control of the market for any given commodity by being able to make and deliver it cheaper than it can be done by any industrial rival, that country may, by reducing its cost of transportation to market, greatly increase its profit and still control the market without in any manner reducing the price of its wages. It may, in fact, so materially reduce the cost of transportation that wages in that country may be materially increased without endangering its control of the markets of the world. It is just this that American railroads have enabled us to do in the markets of the world, and what this means to American labor is shown by the following table, which gives the cost of transportation per ton-mile and the average wage per day that is paid to labor in the leading countries of the world:

Country.	Cost of Transportation per Ton-Mile in Cents.	Wages per Day in Cents.
China.....	.10	\$ .10
Japan.....	.05	.23
Russia.....	.022	.34
Italy.....	.024	.26
Austria.....	.0225	.50
Germany.....	.015	.90
France.....	.019	.80
England.....	.026	1.04
United States.....	.0069	2.60

From this it will be seen that in China, where the cost of transportation amounts to ten cents per ton per mile, wages average only ten cents per day. In Japan, which, by reason of a small railroad system and fair means of water communication, has reduced its average cost of transportation to five cents per ton per mile, the wages are about twenty-three cents per day. In Russia and Italy, which of the civilized countries have the lowest railroad mileage in proportion to population and a high average cost per ton per mile for transportation, the average wage is only thirty-four and twenty-six cents per day, respectively. In Germany, France, and England, which approximate each other in the average cost of transportation per ton per mile and in their average mileage of railroad in proportion to their population, there is a fair approximation in the average wage. While in our own country, where we have the greatest railroad mileage in proportion to our population and the lowest cost of transportation, we have the highest average wage to be found in the world; the highest wage, in fact, of which there is any record in history!

In the face of these figures it is impossible to escape the conclusion that there is a definite, fixed relation between wages and the facilities and cost of transportation; that in the absence of transportation facilities and in the presence of a high cost or rate of transportation, industry languishes, labor finds little to do, and wages remain low. While as transportation facilities increase and transportation rates grow lower and cheaper, industry thrives, markets widen, commerce grows, and wages increase by leaps and bounds.

The industrial development of America, the great demand for labor, and the high wages that exist in our country to-day are due primarily to our wonderful railroad development and to the wonderful cheapness of our transportation rates. It is a mistake to imagine that manufactures can thrive or agriculture flourish in advance of adequate transportation facilities. Were the farmers of Kansas and Minnesota compelled to pay such transportation charges as the farmer of China, it would cost them \$150 a ton to ship wheat from their farms to New York, or \$4,500 for a thirty-ton car-load of 1,100 bushels. In other words, their wheat, worth only sixty cents a bushel on the farm, would cost \$5.00 a bushel delivered at tide-water.

Were the steel mills of Pittsburg compelled to pay only as much as the manufacturer of Japan for the transportation of their products to market, it would cost them

\$25.00 a ton to deliver steel rails on board ship. Pittsburg rails costing \$25.00 a ton at the mill would cost \$50.00 a ton in New York, while Chicago rails facing a transportation charge of \$50.00 a ton would have to be manufactured for nothing in order to compete with Pittsburg rails in the Atlantic coast market.

Neither the products of the farm nor of the factory can pay such charges for transportation to market. It is easy to see that industrial development in competition with conditions as we know them in America is impossible in a country like China, where coal mined by cheap Chinese labor at a cost of only twenty-five cents per ton at the mouth of the mine is raised by the mere cost of transportation to \$8.00 per ton when transported a distance of less than forty miles. Under such conditions the consumption of coal is naturally limited to a small radius around each mine, and it is impossible to develop any mining industry. The miners of this country should recognize the fact that were it not for the wonderfully cheap rates made by our American railroads for the transportation of coal, not one mine in one hundred would be open to-day and most of them would be seeking employment, as are the inhabitants of most other countries, at wages averaging about one-fourth of what they are earning to-day!

In contrast with the labor conditions that exist in China the recent railroad development in Japan has resulted in a wonderful rise in wages. Wages have increased within the last twenty years from an average of eight, ten, and twelve cents per day to twenty, thirty, and forty cents per day, according as the labor is skilled or unskilled, while her exports to foreign countries have increased over 800 per cent.

Wages have always been low in those parts of the country far ahead of or removed from railroad facilities, and to-day the lowest wages found in the United States are in those States which have the poorest railroad facilities. Whenever the railroads came into a new community wages are almost immediately doubled. The following table, showing the cost of transportation per ton per mile for each decade of the last fifty years and the average wage of American labor at the same time, shows what the increase of our transportation facilities and the reduction of our railroad rates have done for American labor:

Year.	Cost of Transportation per Ton-Mile in Cents.	Wages per Day.
1850.....	.035	\$1.23
1860.....	.0274	1.50
1870.....	.0199	1.97
1880.....	.0126	2.13
1890.....	.0092	2.50
1900.....	.0069	2.60

It will be seen that as our transportation rates have steadily fallen the wages of labor have steadily risen, and that, too, in an almost constant proportion. In the last fifty years our railroad mileage has grown from a few thousand miles of scattered and disconnected links into a great railroad system of over two hundred thousand miles, every mile of which is in connection with every other mile, equalizing labor conditions and leveling prices throughout the whole country, preventing either local famine or local waste of surpluses. This and the reduction during the same period of our railroad rates from 3½ cents per ton per mile to 6.9 mills, or less than one-fifth what they were fifty years ago, has enabled us to accomplish the greatest miracle that the world has ever seen.

During those fifty years our population has grown from twenty-three millions to over seventy-six millions, and over eighteen million foreigners have immigrated to our shores. Yet in the face of this great supply of labor, and most of it extremely cheap labor, that has poured in upon us, we have been enabled to develop our industries and create such a demand for labor that we have more than doubled our own average wage and at the same time delivered our finished products in Europe so cheaply that that country, even after shipping its surplus supply of labor to us, has been unable to bring about any material increase in its own wages.

The reason that the iron mills of Saxony have been idle has been because German railroad rates to the coast have been more than the combined charge of American railroad rates from interior points to our seacoast and the added cost of transportation across the seas. Why do the industries of Germany languish? It is because the government control of German railroads has abolished competition and maintained German freight rates at figures nearly three times greater than those fixed by private competition here in America. In America the necessity for lower rates forced many roads into receiverships, but this resulted in a scaling of their debts and their reorganization on a basis which lower rates were able to support. This relief, however, is impossible to the government-owned railroads of Europe, for the attempt to reduce railroad rates based upon the present capitalization or cost of those roads to their governments would impair at once the security of government investments; and so the German laborer must struggle for a wage scarcely more than one-third that paid to the American laborer, in order to equalize this difference which prevails in the freight rates of the two countries.

Of what use was it to discover that California could raise fruit for the whole world when that State had but

Continued on page 420.





CHARLES EMERSON COOK,  
Representing David Belasco's  
enterprises.  
Thors.

# The Man Behind the Limelight

By Eleanor Franklin

"A PRESS agent!" indignantly exclaimed a large gentleman in one of the big managerial offices on Broadway. "I do not like the name."

"No?"

"No! Do you know what the words press agent mean?"

My, what a towering, glowering gentleman!

"A man who draws a fairly good salary for manufactur-

ing 'pipe dreams' to order."

Ignored.

"A man who has the ability, natural or acquired, to make very large actors out of very scant material."

Don't bother the gentleman. He is writing.

"Master of the fine art of consistent and skillful prevarication, dreamer of —"

"Press agent, my dear young lady, means just what it says."

"Then it isn't a good press agent."

"Agent means one who works. Press agent, one who works the press."

Now, I was duly grateful to the large gentleman for furnishing me gratis this comprehensive definition, although he did it to prove how absolutely out of the question it was for him to list himself under such a head. After this, having impressed upon me the fact that I was "up against" an unyielding dignity, he began telling, in the first person, of course, and graciously enough, some of the things a so-called press agent is and isn't. Now, "when a man gets tew talking about himself, he seldom fails tew be eloquent and often reaches the sublime"; consequently I came away imbued with the idea that I had been all wrong in my estimation of the press agency as a vocation, and of the busy and brainy men who manufacture all the interesting reading matter about our actors, actresses, chorus girls, and others, which fills the columns of the daily press and the pages of our weekly and monthly periodicals.

"Why is it," asks a young friend of mine, "that so many more things happen to stage people than to anybody else?" and I answer, "Because they employ press agents, my dear."

It is a press agent's business to keep his "star" constantly in the public eye. He must correspond with thousands of newspapers all over America, or the world if he is employed by a person of international importance. If there is little in his subject to attract public attention, he must invent something, and the more prolific his inventive genius the greater success he attains in his profession and the more valuable he is to the firm of managers which employs him. It has come to be generally well known that a great many of the interesting things we read about the Bernhards, the Mansfields, the Lillian Russells and Anna Helds are stories fresh from the fertile brain of some hustling press representative, and are quite as new to the persons about whom they are written as to us, who read them with such childlike faith and astonishment. They are works of art, some of them, too, and it seems a bit unfair that their authors may not step forth and claim recognition for their skillful handiwork.

It is a positive fact that almost none of the astonishing stories told about men and women prominent in the dramatic profession are true, and yet there is not a press representative in New York who will not join my large gentleman in declaring that they have never once perpetrated a "fake story" nor "worked" a newspaper into publishing anything that was not simple unvarnished news; and they each and every one repudiate the name "press agent" because it has come to be almost synonymous with an old Anglo-Saxon word of unmistakable strength and directness.

Back in the far corner of one of Klaw & Erlanger's offices

in the Holland Building, at Fortieth and Broadway, in a little private room just large enough for himself and "one at a time," banked in by piles of newspapers and surrounded by photographs and souvenirs of most of the distinguished men and women of the stage, one may find, most any morning Mr. Jerome H. Eddy, who has been called the "Dean of Press Agents." Mr. Eddy has had more great men and women on his list than any other newspaper man in the theatrical profession, perhaps, and was one of the first men to make theatrical press work a regular business. When he says he has never sent an untrue story to a newspaper it seems a thing quite be-

ing, surrounded by three stenographers, all of whom he manages to keep busy most of the time. Just now he is dictating "news" about "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," "Ben-Hur," Jerome Sykes in "The Billionaire," Miss Ada Rehan in "Diana of the Crossways," Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss Mary Manning, Mr. J. E. Dodson and Miss Annie Irish in "An American Invasion."

and other more or less important "attractions." He is also doing the "original" work for the "Huckleberry Finn" production, which Klaw & Erlanger are to make later in the season. The word "original" used in this connection means that he composes the material, which is copied by subordinates and used all over the country as long as the pieces may run.

Mr. Bates began his newspaper career on the Boston Herald twenty-two years ago, although he doesn't look it. He drifted, in the course of a few years, under the yellow dome of the New York World Building, but left that strenuous paper for a quiet time on the Philadelphia Press. By way of spasmodic progression he deserted this post and became press agent for Yates's "Devil's Auction" and manager for Carver's "Wild West." After a checkered career on the road we find him at last doing the press work for Leibler & Co. in their productions of "The Christian" and "The Children of the Ghetto." Then, when Klaw & Erlanger made the great production of "Ben-Hur," he was engaged by them to place that enterprise before the public in an acceptable manner and has since remained general representative for the firm. Press agents are born and not made, and in his undoubted success Mr. Bates has simply followed a natural course and come into his own.

Then there is Mr. F. J. Wilstach, press representative for Leibler & Co. "Manners maketh the man and his suavity is a perpetual letter of recommendation." Mr. Wilstach is from "the other side" and talks with an English accent; says he is "feeling fit" and "serves me jolly well right for a duffer." A bibliomaniac, too, is Mr. Wilstach; talks classic literature in such a manner as to make one painfully aware of the abysmal depths of one's own ignorance. Just now he is doing the press work for "The Eternal City" with such people as Signor Mascagni, the spectacular Hall Caine, Miss Viola Allen, and Mr. E. M. Holland to give him inspiration, to say nothing of Madame Duse and Signor D'Annunzio. They say Mr. Wilstach holds the diamond belt for spectacular rhetoric. Well, why shouldn't he? One thinks in hyperbole about such people.

Mr. Robert Hunter is another familiar figure "along the Rialto," being also attached to the Leibler & Co. forces, and press agent for Mr. Kyrle Bellew, of the sad, sweet smile and interesting gray hair; also a sheep ranch in Australia, to which he threatens to retire every time Mr. Hunter runs short of material with which to keep his limelight aglow.

Mr. Charles Emerson Cook, formerly editor of the Boston Budget and now general representative for Mr. David Belasco, is another gentleman far famed for his personal persuasiveness. Mr. Cook began his newspaper career on the Harvard Crimson during his student days, at which time he was also Harvard correspondent for New York and Boston papers. Soon after his graduation in the class of '93 he was made editor of the Boston Budget and remained in that position for six years. It is rather interesting to know how Mr. Cook was inveigled into the press-agent business. He was doing the dramatic criticisms for his paper and during one of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagements in Boston in "The Heart of Maryland" he paid enthusiastic and most beautifully expressed tribute to her undoubtedly splendid

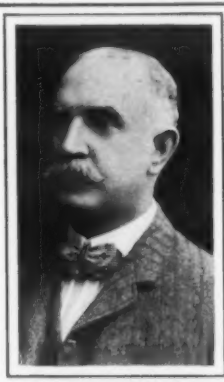
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WILBUR M. BATES,  
General representative for  
Klaw & Erlanger.  
McMichael & Gro.



CHANNING POLLOCK,  
Of William A. Brady's forces.  
McMichael & Gro.



E. D. PRICE,  
Press representative for William A.  
Brady.—Gilbert & Bacon.

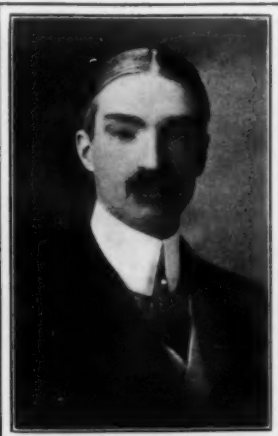
lievable, since he has had so much excellent material at hand always that there was little excuse to waste time and energy in invention. The names of Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Sol Smith Russell, and Mr. W. J. Scanlan seem potent enough in themselves to dispense with press representation altogether, but they were not always so, and within the last twenty years Mr. Eddy has helped to proclaim the genius of each of them. Mr. Eddy is now, and has been for seventeen years, press representative for Mr. Joseph Jefferson, a position which a younger man might easily overdo, since the "dean of his profession" can well afford to forego the spectacular exploitation which an admiring youth in his enthusiasm might subject him to. Mr. Eddy is also a dramatic reviewer, having written a great many caustic criticisms under the nom de plume of "Nancy Sykes." In this he exemplifies the difference between a press representative and a dramatic critic. A press representative may not always say what he thinks, because he is under contract to say what the management wants the public to think. A dramatic critic may say what he thinks, unless he is bound by somewhat the same sort of contract drawn "on the quiet" between —, but of course such a thing is impossible.

Mr. Alf. Hayman, who holds the ribbons over the multitudinous head of Mr. Charles Frohman's attractions, is not a press agent, but the great manager's representative and assistant, and he is a busier man than President Roosevelt. He sits in a little inside office in the Empire Theatre Building, buried in the details of the business management of a list of stars too long for enumeration; a list which includes some of the greatest names on the roster of dramatic fame, both in this country and abroad. Of course, Mr. Hayman has an army of men under him to whom is assigned the work for individuals, but the general representative of any great firm of managers must be in complete command of every detail of that firm's business.

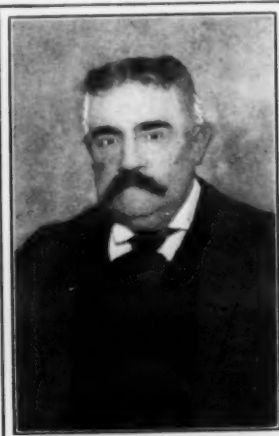
Mr. Wilbur M. Bates, general representative for Klaw & Erlanger, is another interesting gentleman who keeps a very large hand on an enormously big business. He sits in a spacious office on the top floor of the Holland Build-



FREDERICK EDWARD MCKAY,  
Press agent for Mrs. Osborne.  
Schles.



F. J. WILSTACH,  
General press representative for  
Leibler & Co.—Marcas.



JEROME H. EDDY,  
The "Dean of press agents."



ROBERT HUNTER,  
Representing Leibler & Co.  
Bahr.



CLAXTON WILSTACH,  
Representative of Sousa's band and other  
enterprises.—Moore.





"UP ANCHOR!" THE COMMAND WHICH AROUSE  
TARS OF THE FLAG-SHIP "KEARSARGE" STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO SHIP ANCHOR BE

*Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by T. Walker*





AROUSSES RIVALRY BETWEEN OUR NAVAL CREWS.  
P ANCHOR BEFORE THE MEN OF THE "ALABAMA," SEEN NEAR-BY, CAN PERFORM THE FEAT.  
ekly by T. W. Walker, with Admiral Higginson's fleet.





REFORMER JACOB A. RIIS.

AMONG THE problems relating to municipal government and city life in all its phases there is none of more vital importance, none which appeals more strongly to humane feeling and the enlightened sense of men, than that which has to do with the treatment of the poor, the outcast, and the criminal elements to be found in the so-called slums. Comparatively few towns and not even many cities have "slum" regions such as are to be seen in London, New York, and Chicago, but almost every town and city in Christendom has an element in its population where slum conditions exist to a greater or less extent, where the evils attendant upon extreme poverty, ignorance, and vice prevail and call for treatment. Because of this fact such a book as Mr. Jacob A. Riis's forthcoming "Battle of the Slums" (Macmillan & Co.) will have practically a world-wide interest and value. Mr. Riis has taken his book, which was published some years ago under the title of "A Ten Years' War," and has completely rewritten it, adding practically a third more material than the original volume contained, besides entirely rewriting the text. He has brought the subject up to date. The book is a complement, and, as it were, a following volume to "How the Other Half Lives." That was the pioneer work, showing the conditions. This shows the battle which has been waged with those conditions, the improvement that has been effected, and the means which were used and which are still being used. Some of the subjects of which Mr. Riis ably treats are the conditions which act upon home life among the very poor; how the wrong beginning may be prevented; the political bearing of the improvements that have been made in such rapid strides; how safe and decent homes can be secured in the crowded tenement districts; the fight that has resulted in the establishment of playgrounds and parks; better public school buildings, and their use for neighborhood purposes.

IT WILL be remembered that when the story "Jarvis of Harvard" came out about a year ago, its author, Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman, came in for not a little severe criticism, particularly by certain Boston papers by whom the young and aspiring novelist was accused of making a travesty of student life and writing of things of which he had little knowledge. Other critics, equally competent, took a different view of the story and praised it as a work of unusual brilliancy and promise. However that may be as to Mr. Kauffman's first book, there can be but one opinion, it seems to me, in regard to his new novel, "The Things That Are Caesar's" (D. Appleton & Co.), and that will be that it is a piece of remarkably clever work. Surely no one who has any knowledge of the distressing conditions surrounding the lives of men who have the prison taint upon them, but who are trying in spite of it to earn an honest living, will fail to see that Mr. Kauffman has studied the problem closely and sympathetically, and has given a striking portrayal of the wrongs and injustices often heaped upon worthy and deserving men honestly trying to rehabilitate themselves into society. We recall several stories that have been written along the same line, among them being John Habberton's "All He Knew," but we know of none making so strong an appeal to the sensibilities of the reader as this novel by Mr. Kauffman. The condition portrayed is a shame upon Christian civilization, and if the story helps to awaken the public to a realization of that fact it will perform a noble mission.



MRS. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY.

MRS. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY, whose Revolutionary romance, "Jocelyn Cheshire," published last spring, has been one of the most popular novels for the past few months, is the author of "The Wooing of Judith," just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a love story pure and simple, the scene of which is the Virginia of Colonial days. Mrs. Kennedy, who is descended on both sides of her family from good old Revolutionary and Colonial stock, numbers among her forbears Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence; William Samuel Johnson, one of the framers of the Constitution; Thomas Pollock, twice appointed Colonial Governor of Virginia, and Jonathan Edwards, President of Princeton College, whose name is among those recently selected for a place in our American Hall of Fame. Naturally, Mrs. Kennedy is an enthusiastic member of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, and her war poems, written primarily for the celebrations of these societies, have been widely copied throughout the country and are almost as well known as her stories. Mr. Kennedy, her husband,

is a journalist and literary man as well, and has published many short stories, besides two novels of considerable merit.

NATHANIEL STEPHENSON, the author of a new and characteristic American novel, is a native of Cincinnati, where, in a rambling old house, he has lived from childhood up, investigating the neighborhood with historical eyes, with the result that for him the place bears more significance than for others. His first novel, "They That Took the Sword," was a story of incidents of the Civil War as witnessed in that city and its inhabitants. His new novel, called "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton" (John Lane, New York), differs entirely from his first; it depicts very strongly the type of a successful American business man, and the social evolution of his beautiful and ambitious wife, the heroine of the story. Apart from the engaging interest of the narrative, Mr. Stephenson has a method of handling his characters which has been well likened to that of Thackeray—he shows a marked philosophical bent, and there is a goodly distribution of epigram throughout his pages. Perhaps the most interesting and important characteristic of Mr. Stephenson's work is that, with an exceptionally thorough knowledge of English literature, he is a loyal champion of American letters *per se*, eschewing the fashionable and affected mimicry of English stylists.

A NEW SERIES of books which will appeal to a wide constituency is in preparation by Appleton & Co. It will have the title of "Appletons' Business Series." The first volume will be "The Work of Wall Street," by Sereno S. Pratt. It deals with conditions as they exist to-day, and is based on personal knowledge. What is more, its author has realized what are the things worth telling, and has known how to present them in an orderly and understandable way. The book has twenty-three chapters, and deals with about everything in which the general reader may be supposed to have an interest. It is believed that this book will win a place in popular literature such as no existing publication on the subject makes any serious attempt to do. With admirable clearness Mr. Pratt has performed well a task undertaken by no other writer. From an intimate connection, extending over many years, with the most trustworthy sources of information, he has written entertainingly of the marvelous machinery employed in what is now rapidly becoming the world's financial centre. It would be difficult to mention any material fact relating to money or speculation of which there is not an adequate presentation.

ONE OF the most attractive features of the monthly illustrated numbers of *The Outlook* for the past year or more have been the series of reminiscent papers by Dr. Edward Everett Hale under the title "Memories of a Hundred Years." These papers are to be issued soon in book form by the Macmillan Company. This work shows, perhaps, more strongly than any other which Dr. Hale has written, his remarkable versatility and the



REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The Things That Are Caesar's."

amazing range of his activities during his long and useful life. The book opens with John Adams and closes with President Roosevelt. The illustrations comprise many rare and curious portraits, wood cuts, and fac-similes of interesting letters. There is a particularly interesting chapter on Boston in 1808 among many others equally entertaining. To go into details about this book would be to call up the names of every prominent man and woman associated with the country's social and political history during the last hundred years.

SO FAR as I am aware the first story to be founded on Christian Science is "The Right Princess," the new novel by Clara Louise Burnham, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The story purports to be the account of an English family who have come to America in search of health for the heir of the house. His case

is one of arrested development owing to an injury to the head, received in childhood. He is not conscious of his limitations, and his self-complacency causes a friend to liken him to the spell-bound hero of an old fairy tale. A New England girl proves "the right princess" to break this spell, which she does by means of Christian Science. The story is one with much episode and action, and is so admirably told that it will prove, both to Christian Scientists and to the unbelieving, one of great charm and interest. It will not be surprising if it calls out a good deal of discussion.

THE PROMISED novel by J. P. M. (J. P. Mowbray) will bear the alluring title "Tangled up in Beulah Land" and will be in the nature of a sequel to that delightful work, "A Journey to Nature." It has to do with the narrator of that tale and "Charlie," now a young man with "entanglements"—which drive the pair away from the great city to the wilds of the Pennsylvania farming country, where the "Doctor" has set up a patriarchal establishment. The story shows the most acute and delicate sense of human character, along with a feeling for nature which permeates the whole tale like a breath of spring itself. Full of interest and sparkling humor, the plot unfolds itself naturally and inevitably to a thoroughly unforeseen and unforgettable climax. "Polly" is simply adorable, and would be in herself sufficient "reason for existence" in any book. "Tangled up in Beulah Land" will be issued at once by Doubleday, Page & Co.

TRUE IRISH humor is inimitable when coming from the inhabitants of our country who hail from the land of the shamrock, but when we have it from the pen of Kate Douglas Wiggin, writing from Kilmacow, Ballyhooley, or Cushendun, it is irresistible. "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland" is saturated with the flavor of Munster, Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, and abounds in that genuine humor which, as Thackeray says, is "a mingling of wit and love." In illustrating this edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Mr. Charles E. Brock, the well-known English caricaturist, has been fortunate in catching characteristic expressions and in individualizing the people in the narrative. His cabbies, boatmen, farmers, and waitresses are as true to the soil of Ireland as their fellows in the earlier books he has illustrated were to England and Scotland.

IT MAY almost be said that the title of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's new book of poems, soon to be issued by the Scribners, is a poem in itself. "The Book of Joyous Children" is the name. As may be inferred, the volume is a collection of poems about children; they were written for children, too, but that makes no difference with Mr. Riley's child poems, which grown-up folk read as greedily as the youngsters. The sweetness, the grace, the laughter, and the tenderness that are characteristic of Mr. Riley's best verse will be found to the full in this book. The types are, of course, Hoosier, but the traits of human nature in its most lovable and winning childlike moods are common to humanity and give the book a universal interest. It will probably prove to be one of the most successful of his books.

DR. FURNIVALL'S many friends in this country have learned with pleasure, by an authoritative statement, that the movement started to commemorate his services to English literature and philology has reached its completion. A sum equivalent to about \$2,700 was received, including subscriptions from friends in the United States and Germany. In accordance with Dr. Furnivall's own desire, the greater part of this has been devoted to helping the work of the Early English Text Society. The balance has sufficed to provide a boat for Dr. Furnivall's river parties for working-girls on the Thames and one or two other minor purposes.

IT IS A pleasing title, "The Blue Flower," which Henry van Dyke has chosen for his new volume of short stories, which the Scribners will issue in a few days. It is suggestive of that love of nature which is a compelling, if not a "ruling passion" with Dr. van Dyke, and which helps to give an abiding charm to all he writes.

CLEAR complexion indicates pure blood—result from use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.



DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.





TWO FRIENDLY  
SISTER REPUBLICS—  
MEXICO AND THE  
UNITED STATES.  
F. E. A. Wright,  
Hinsdale, Ill.



GROTESQUE HEAD-DRESS OF CHINESE WORKING WOMEN IN SOUTHERN FUKIEN,  
SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.  
G. B. Smyth, New York City



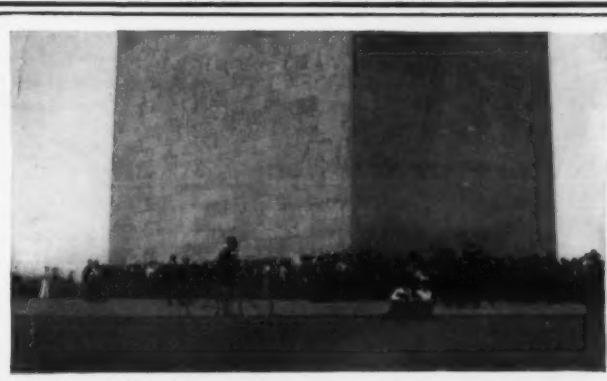
FRANCIS SCOTT  
KEY'S MONUMENT,  
FREDERICK,  
MD.  
Margaret Corning,  
Baltimore.



STRIKING VIEW OF WASH-  
INGTON LATE AT NIGHT.  
R. Q. M. Maloney, Wash-  
ington.



COOLIES DRAGGING THE RIVER, OFF CANTON, CHINA, FOR TIN CANS AND  
LOST ARTICLES.  
Lieutenant Walten Ball, United States ship "Monterey."



IMPATIENT SIGHT-SEERS WAITING FOR THE ELEVATOR AT THE  
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.  
Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Baltimore.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BRONCO-BUSTING CONTEST AT RECENT FESTIVAL OF MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN, DENVER, COL.  
James B. Brown, Jr., Denver.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS.  
ARTISTS OF THE ORIENT AND THE OCCIDENT COMPETE FOR THE APPROVAL OF A DISCERNING PUBLIC.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



# In the World of Sports

SHREWD TACTICS OF FOOTBALL MANAGERS—THE TURF HERO OF THE SEASON.  
COMING FIELD TRIALS



FISHER,  
Princeton's famous centre in  
last year's team, now  
coach of Tennessee.

**FOOTBALL DIPLOMACY.**—The diplomatic tactics of the football field are more conspicuous this year than ever. Close students of the game have for many years warned their betting friends not to attempt to gauge the real strength of the various college teams by comparative scores early in the season. Comparisons can be made with more or less success on the form shown by race-horses, athletes, and baseball players, but they serve practically no purpose in football. In other sports the early training goes on until the real battle begins,

when the candidate for honors is supposed to be at his best. In football in the college world to-day each of the great university teams has one great game of the year to look forward to, and the coaches lay their plans accordingly. For instance, nobody at Yale attaches any significance to the fact that Amherst may play the sons of Old Eli a close game in early October. Harvard may beat the same team 40 to 0 a week later, and while the general public may begin to make comparisons as to the strength of Yale and Harvard displayed in such games, knowing supporters of the respective teams keep their peace, realizing that the players were allowed to do just so much work, and remain confident that the real strength of the team cannot be known. While the 'varsities of the big universities are seldom beaten by the elevens of the smaller institutions in the early portions of the football season, most of those games are practice exhibitions and show nothing except the weak and strong points in the line or back of it, or the forwardness of the offense and defense, to the careful coach. The average coach to-day is much more solicitous about the real strength of his team than he is in piling up big scores in the early games, which count for nothing. The same tactics are pursued at practically all of the big universities, chiefly to overcome the constant fear that this or that player, or half a dozen, for that matter, will get too fine before the important game or games of the season are to be played. Harvard is ambitious only to defeat, by good scores, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale. Yale is simply looking forward to her battles with Princeton and Harvard. Annapolis and West Point are anxious only about the outcome of the battle for the army and navy championship to be decided in Philadelphia toward the end of the season. Yale believes that she will beat Princeton and Harvard, and there is more confidence at New Haven this year than for several seasons. While Harvard is dubious about her meeting with Yale, the crimson expects an easy victory over Pennsylvania. Negotiations are already under way looking toward the re-establishment of friendly athletic relations between Princeton and Pennsylvania, and as these two will meet in athletics and possibly in baseball next spring, every indication points to the fact that they will meet again in football next fall. Columbia has in Weeks and Smith two backs who cannot be beaten. If the team was as strong in the line the Big Three would have their hands full winning a game from the New York University.

**WHAT THE ATHLETIC SEASON HAS SHOWN.**—Admirers of track and field athletics and the supporters of the

Amateur Athletic Union have reason to congratulate themselves on the record of the outdoor season now drawing to a close. There have been practically no scandals, the games as a whole have been better attended than ever before, and yet practically no new track or weight champions have been developed during the year. Duffey, the little Georgetown flyer, is still the champion sprinter of the world, and has again demonstrated his superiority over both the American and foreign sprinters. His record of 9 3-5 seconds for the 100 yards is likely to remain untouched for many years. Of the distance men Alexander Grant has shown himself to be the best for anything from a mile up, including steeplechasing. At the hurdles none of the jumpers approached the performances of Kraenzlein, while at the weights Flanagan, Gray, and Mitchell retain their laurels. De Witt, of Princeton, is a coming champion, but it may take him two years to get to the top.

**BETTER TIMES FOR BASEBALL.**—It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the enthusiasts throughout the country that it is impossible to kill the interest in professional baseball. Now the skies look brighter and indications point to a part settlement of all vexed questions. This will mean that better baseball will be seen next season than ever, as well as the largest crowds at the games in the last ten years. The one thing which has bothered the old club-owners more than anything else is the determination of the American League that it would put a team in New York. Every foot of ground on Manhattan Island has been gone over by the club-owners of the old league, and they are convinced that it is impossible for their rival to obtain a desirable site.

**TURF HERO OF THE YEAR.**—While Hermis has snatched the championship wreath from Major Daingerfield in the three-year-old division on the running turf, there is still some contention about the premier two-year-old of the year. Salvable ran only one really good race in the East, that when he captured the classic Futurity. He has been ailing ever since, and horsemen generally gave the palm to Aceful until that sturdy colt was beaten by Gray Friar at the fall meeting at Morris Park. Irish Lad was thought to be the best until Aceful took his measure rather easily. The critics are beginning to mark the speed of Ugenia Burch and are pretty well convinced that she is the best filly of the year. Of the veteran campaigners, the old iron horse, Advance Guard, is really the hero of the year. Raced summer and winter since his two-year-old advent, he is the same lion-hearted animal that he has always been. Advance Guard invariably trails his field to the stretch and then comes through with a burst of speed which generally gives him the victory, invariably by the shortest of margins. He is the idol of the turf to-day, consistent and as true as steel. Advancing building operations about New York threaten several of the running tracks, and it is only a question of a year or two before Gravesend and Morris Park will be cut up into house lots. Would it not be a good idea to retain one track—say Sheepshead Bay—accessible, and have the Jockey Club take charge? Then the different associations could each in turn rent the track for their spring and fall meetings.

**READY FOR THE FIELD TRIALS.**—I have always noticed that when unusual activity is shown early in the season in the kennels and among the officials for the various field trials a good shooting season invariably follows. The handlers and trainers of the setters and pointers have been busy during the last three weeks getting their charges in shape for the coming field trials to be held in November. Several of these championships will be held on Long Island this year, and the trainers promise to turn loose some young dogs which will probably make their mark. Big preserves

have been stocked in the East, so that fewer trials will be held in the South this year than for a dozen seasons.

**HAVE FADDISTS DESERTED PING-PONG?**—While the craze over ping-pong lasted well into the summer, the enthusiasts began to desert the tiny bats and little net with the advent of real summer weather. There are those who predict that the scientific indoor game will come back to popularity with a rush on the advent of real winter weather, but others think that the craze has died out. The next few weeks will tell the story of the stability of ping-pong. There is not the same demand for the implements of the game from the dealers and manufacturers that there was at this time last year.

**A GREAT AUTOMOBILE SHOW.**—While the automobile show will not be held until January at Madison Square Garden in New York, it is impossible even now to obtain space. Remarkable improvements have been made in the horseless vehicle during the last year, and the coming national exhibit will be the most interesting ever held in this country.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Answers to Inquiries.

**J. H. M., New York.**—The Jockey Club takes no official notice of betting in the ring. In the East the Metropolitan Turf Association, composed of well-known bookmakers, controls the betting proposition. It is an unwritten law that in case one of the bookmakers cannot settle a claim the association does it for him. In this way the public is protected. There are plenty of pool-rooms in and about New York at present, but it is difficult for a stranger to get into one of these places.

**H. E. R., Cincinnati.**—In a game of casino partners are permitted to build for each other, but the build must come from the hand and not from the table. In table stake poker one always has a chance to call for the amount in front of him at the time the bet was made. When chips have been exhausted more can be purchased unless it is a freeze-out.

**A. E. C., Kansas City.**—Under the rules of the National Cycling Association the professional and amateur champions are permitted to meet in a special series of races for the national championship. Kramer and Hurley may meet soon.

**J. M. Y., Chicago.**—The foul strike rule has worked satisfactorily this year. It was made to prevent strategic batsmen from intentionally fouling good balls and delaying the game. G. E. S.

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may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A failing milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send for book, "Babies," 71 Hudson Street, New York.

TELEPHONE Service is not used so often in the home as in the office, but its value in emergencies is great.

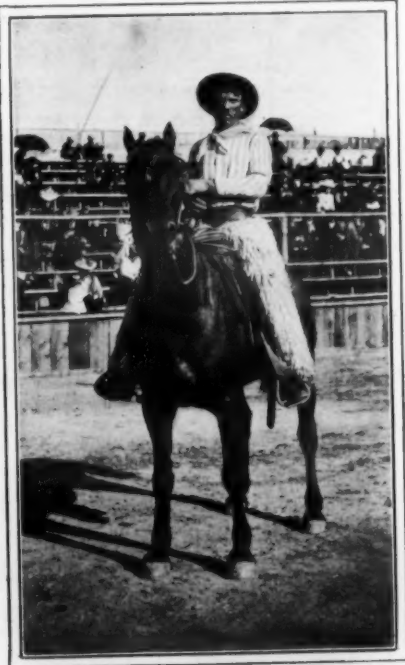
Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.



MARTIN THAD SOWDER,  
Winner of world's championship in bronco-busting  
contest at Festival of Mountain and Plain,  
Denver, Col.—Brown.

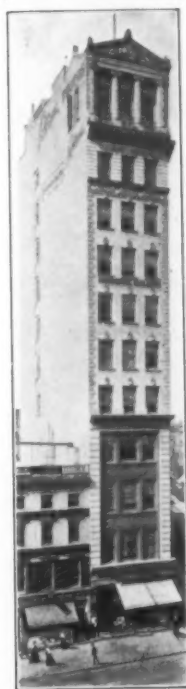


AUTOMOBILE CARRYING THREE CHICAGOANS MAKES A MAD PLUNGE DOWN AN EMBANKMENT  
AND INTO THE WATER.—Wright.



B. FRANK STONE,  
Of Wyoming, third-prize winner in championship  
bronco-busting contest at Festival of Mountain  
and Plain, Denver, Col.—Brown.





BAUDOUINE BUILDING,  
NEW YORK,  
Home of the Society.

# The St. James Society and Its Remarkable Work

By Oliver Shedd

FIVE YEARS ago six physicians of New York City organized the St. James Society for the promulgation of an antidote, which had then first been discovered, for the morphine, cocaine, opium, and chloroform habits. The society began work in a field where there was abundant work to do. Although they were physicians and in their private practice had learned of the frequent use of the drug habit in its different forms, they were not aware of its astonishing prevalence, of the great number of unfortunate slaves of the "pipe" or the white powder, the "dope," or the "hypo" until they began giving their entire time to this field of practical work. The society has now 180,000 names on its list, and each one of these names represents a life of struggle and agony and dread such as only those know who are under the absolute control of a deadly drug. The society's work has thrown a light on this fearful habit, its causes, its dire effects, its prevalence in the most unexpected quarters, that makes the whole subject one of unusual interest.

The public has only a vague conception of what the drug habit is and what it means. Those who are its victims invariably conceal it. The very person whom you least suspect of such a misfortune may secretly and stealthily be gratifying a craving which is worse than death. So the names of those who have written to the St. James Society or have called at its rooms for aid are guarded as carefully as the society's funds. The names and letters are all filed away in a large cabinet which occupies a big safe. At night the safe is locked, and it can be opened only by a combination. Secrecy is the prevailing sentiment of the morphine "fiend," and the society recognizes this and does not violate it.

The St. James Society occupies two floors in the Baudouine Building, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, where it has its executive offices, its consultation rooms, and packing and shipping department. The physician in charge is Dr. M. O. Arnold, who for many years has had experience in the treatment of the drug disease. I had an interesting chat with Dr. Arnold when I called recently at the society's headquarters to observe for myself what work it was doing and how that work was done. Dr. Arnold told me one thing that shows how serious the drug habit is. "The average life of the morphine eater," said Dr. Arnold, "is twelve years from the time the habit first becomes fixed. Those who eat opium live about three years longer, but the cocaine 'fiend,' the person who uses the hypodermic injections, does not have an average life, after he becomes an habitual user, of more than ten years. Many of them are killed by it in six or seven years. You asked me something about the prevalence of the habit. Judge for yourself. In New York alone there are 20,000 opium smokers."

At my request, Dr. Arnold described the symptoms which follow the taking of a dose of morphine:

"At first," he said, "there is an exhilaration. The blood flows faster. Color comes into the face. The eyes are bright. The victim feels light, airy, unnaturally happy. He is like one who is filled with joy without knowing why. Then gradually comes reaction. The mind grows dull. The person is depressed. He is low, miserable, unhappy in a negative way. There is at that time no positive suffering. It is like a magnified fit of the 'blues'; it is an exaggerated form of the depression which one

feels on a rainy, gloomy, hopeless day. Then comes the next state; and it is vastly worse. He grows nervous. The faculties are active, but it is unnatural activity. The sufferer is apprehensive. He is constantly on the alert, fearing that some calamity is going to happen and come suddenly. His eyes roll; he glances right and left over his shoulder, looking for an imaginary danger which he has no reason to believe is present. The condition is becoming serious then. The nerves cannot stand long this state of ungoverned excitement. And it is then that the unfortunate one craves more of the drug—not because he relishes it, for he almost loathes its taste and smell—but because he knows that the stuff, detestable though it may be, will bring relief, and, if there is no other way, the victim will steal or even kill to get it. Suppose the drug cannot be obtained. The nervous excitement increases until there is a collapse. The sufferer falls into convulsions and then becomes unconscious. Sometimes death comes; sometimes insanity. In the state of depression many drug 'fiends' commit suicide.

"The habit, of course, grows with what it feeds upon," continued Dr. Arnold. "The more taken, the more is needed to produce the state of feeling desired. The beginner requires only a small dose to produce the sought-for exhilaration, to give the needed relief from depression. Then he finds that the customary dose is not sufficient. He doubles it and takes the dose more frequently, until the amount consumed in one day by some of the victims is enormous. In some cases it is enough a hundred times over to kill the ordinary healthy person. A half-grain of morphine would be fatal to many persons. There is none, aside from the habitual user, who can take a full grain and live. Yet we have had cases in which the morphine-user consumed a hundred grains a day, taking the doses at all times of the day and night. One of the applicants who called at our office here was a Chinaman. He was an opium smoker, and his was one of the worst cases I have ever seen. The man was near death. He was very thin, so that his skin seemed stretched over the bones of his body, and that man smoked eighty pills of opium a day. He was at it almost all the time, day and night, for he smoked continually during eighteen hours of the twenty-four. Sometimes the drug-user reaches such a state that the system does not respond to any quantity of the poison. Then the suffering is unspeakable and death is not far away."

In his office Dr. Arnold has a cabinet filled with an unusually interesting collection. It is the varied apparatus of those who, having been relieved of the drug habit, in some one of its various forms, have sent the instruments which they used in administering the poison to themselves to the headquarters of the St. James Society. In this cabinet are opium pipes and lamps, hypodermic

nerves and restore the nervous system. We have had others here who took chloral.

"Now, the principle of the antidote," continued Dr. Arnold, "is very simple. The morphine habit—and in this I include the habit of using opium, laudanum, cocaine, and other similar drugs—produces an abnormal state of the system. The functions of the body have become used to the drug stimulant and do not operate unless that stimulant is provided. It is this condition which produces the nervous state which is the craving. Now the effect of the antidote which the society provides is to supply to a certain extent the stimulant which the drug gave. The antidote, however, does not produce the extreme exhilaration which the drug does. It simply places the physical and nervous system in a normal state and keeps it there until nature can restore the waste which the morphine caused. For the habit is a disease. Like other diseases it depletes the system. It continually wears away the natural strength and resisting power of the body. When the use of the drug is stopped the body has an opportunity to restore itself. The antidote simply prevents the appearance of the craving and the nervous collapse until the normal, healthy condition of the body is restored by nature. When that condition of the body exists there is no longer a demand for morphine."

"The length of life after a person has once become a drug 'fiend' and the length of time required to effect a cure both depend on the strength of that person's constitution. The one who uses the smallest doses is not always the most easily cured, or the person using the largest doses the most difficult to cure. The Chinaman whom I spoke to you about a moment ago was rid of the opium habit in three weeks. One of those who wrote to us was an old retired sea captain who lived in Falmouth, Mass., and had taken morphine for fifty-seven years. On account of his natural strength and his rugged outdoor life he had lived with this habit fastened upon him four times longer than the average victim. And although he was in his eighties when his case came to the attention of the society, he was cured of the habit within a month. Others who have been users only a few months are often obliged to take the antidote for a month or more. Every person thinks that his or her case is entirely different from that of everybody else. But the general principle of the application is always the same, for the same causes produce the same effects on the human system. There is only a difference in degree."

In the shipping department of the society I saw boxes and kegs of the antidote, a brown fluid, directed to all parts of the world, and sample packages that are sent free to all applicants. "The society has applicants from all the countries of South America," said Dr. Arnold. "We supply the antidote in bulk in kegs to five sanitariums in Germany and twenty in the United States which cure the drug habit. And this is odd because the compound was first made by a German physician who was himself a morphine-user and who made the antidote to cure himself. The growth of the society's work has come about through the results obtained in individual cases. Persons who have become cured through its antidote have told others whom they knew to be afflicted. And thus the numbers have grown until the list is 180,000. There is one peculiar effect of the drug habit. It develops to a high degree the faculty of cunning. Yet nearly every one who is a victim feels the necessity of having a confidant, some one to whom he can tell the secret of his misery, but all this is changed when the habit is killed. A man is restored to his normal state, which is that of despising anything secret or deceptive. His physical vitality, which is sapped by the use of the drug, returns. He fully recovers from his weakness and his feeling of self-renunciation. His ambition is restored and he feels again the desire and the necessity to work and make a place in the world for himself, and for his family."



THE BUSY PACKING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. JAMES SOCIETY.

syringes, bottles, pills, and white powdered morphine. Among the others were a syringe and needle and bottle of cocaine arranged in a little leather case for the pocket, just like the case for a pair of eyeglasses.

Dr. Arnold continued his little discourse to me: "Women and men in about equal numbers are using the drug," he said, "and sometimes this appetite takes a most peculiar form. I knew of one man who was a kerosene 'fiend.' He always carried a bottle of it in his pocket, and he would put one drop on the end of his tongue at a time. The habit grew on him until he took the kerosene constantly, always keeping his tongue moist with it. Kerosene is used in a number of well-known patent medicines which are alleged to soothe and quiet the



CORRESPONDENCE ROOM WHERE LETTERS ARE FILED.



THE SOCIETY'S EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS OFFICES.



## American Labor's Debt to Railroads

Continued from page 418.

a population of 1,500,000 to consume it? But this fact becomes of great importance when it is known that by reason of our fast freights and cheap railroad rates California apples are shipped across the continent, then across the Atlantic, and sold in London so cheap that Scottish apples, paying English railroad rates for a distance of only 600 miles, are unable to compete with them. There is no question but that, the high standard of American wages has been brought about and made possible by our low transportation charges. Our wages have, in fact, continued to advance until the standard is so high that in many branches of industry it is becoming difficult to maintain our command of the world's market, the struggle for which is growing fiercer with each day. Europe, still thirty years behind us in transportation rates, which she has heretofore equalized by low wages, is reaching after us, and a better development of transportation facilities is going on in all her different countries.

There is but one possible way of maintaining our domination of the world's markets, and that is either by a reduction of wages or by a still further reduction of the cost of transportation. Our laboring people must therefore recognize that their only hope, not only of better pay but even of maintaining their present industrial position, depends upon the ability of our railroads to continue as they do to-day to deliver our manufactured products at a cost which defies competition; that every imposition laid upon our transportation systems is an imposition upon labor itself; that every advantage taken from these transportation facilities robs the labor that benefits by low railroad rates; that every tax and burden laid upon our transportation facilities is doubly a tax and a burden upon labor, which is at the mercy of these same transportation facilities to find a market for its products.

Every obstacle placed in the way of cheapening the cost of transportation prevents and makes impossible any rise in wages. It is surprising when our attention is called to the manner in which we have hampered and burdened our railroads that we have succeeded as we have. It is time for laboring men to recognize that their

future is inseparably bound up with that of the railroads of this country. It is these railroads that have enabled our working men and mechanics to fatten off the work that they are doing for the whole world, while foreign workmen are idle and all Europe is wildly protesting against the American invasion. If our railroad rates were doubled, at which figure they would still be lower than those of any other country in the world, it would close almost every mill and factory in our country away from tide-water!

In order to maintain our position, railroad rates will doubtless become even cheaper than they are to-day. But it is to be hoped that this will not be accomplished by the reduction of the wages of railroad laborers to the standard of Germany, whose railroads only pay their engineers and firemen a wage ranging from eight to ten cents per hour for a ten-hour day, and whose laborers work for a pittance of from five to seven cents per hour.

Our whole people should join in securing every reasonable immunity from taxation or oppressive regulations for our great transportation systems, so that as we have used them to attain our present position in the industrial world, we may, by removing all obstacles from their way, make them the means of maintaining American wages at their present high standard and at the same time securing for American labor its rightful heritage, the markets of the world and the industrial supremacy of the earth.

### Books Received.

MARGARITA. By Elizabeth W. Champney. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)  
PAUL KEEVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)  
THE WOODING OF WISTARIA. By Oneto Watanna. (Harper & Bros.)  
TEMPORAL POWER. By Marie Corelli. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50)  
THE BANNER OF BLUE. By S. R. Crockett. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE HOLE IN THE WALL. By Arthur Morrison. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE RAGGED EDGE. By John T. McIntyre. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE QUEEN OF QUELBART. By Archer Butler Hulbert. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)  
HOPE LORING. By Lillian Bell. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.)  
MATERNITY WITHOUT SUFFERING. By Mrs. E. F. A. Drake, M. D. (Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Co., 50 cents.)

## ARMOUR'S Art Calendar FOR 1903

Consists of a Winter Girl, by Harrison Fisher, in crayon; Home Girl by Thomas Mitchell Peirce, in lead pencil; Summer Girl, by Henry Hutt, in wash; Yachting Girl, by W. T. Smedley, in charcoal; Horsewoman, by Walter Appleton Clark, in oil wash; Opera Girl, by A. B. Wenzell, in pure wash. These drawings were all made expressly for this particular use, and have been reproduced by a new fac simile process and printed in Whatman paper effect. They possess all the value of the originals and in every respect look like sketches.

This beautiful calendar (6 sheets, 10x15,) will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents or metal cap from jar of

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### Art Plate Offer

We have a small edition of our calendar designs as art plates for framing or portfolio. These are printed on rough drawing paper, 11x17 inches, with calendar dates and advertising matter eliminated, and will be sent single for 25 cents (metal caps from jars of Extract will be accepted as equivalent of 25 cents) or the six complete for \$1.00.

ARMOUR & COMPANY  
CHICAGO

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Winter Girl in crayon by Harrison Fisher



Yachting Girl in charcoal by Wm. T. Smedley



Summer Girl in wash by Henry Hutt



Horsewoman in wash by Walter Appleton Clark



Home Girl in lead pencil by Thomas Mitchell Peirce



Opera Girl in wash by A. B. Wenzell

## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TAKING advantage of the downward tendency of prices, speculators on the bear side rush into the market on every recession to cover their short sales. This momentarily strengthens the market and then the bears begin to sell the market again, standing ready to cover on the next decline. But the strength is gone. The clamor of the bulls is heard no more. The extravagant predictions of the brokers, in mid-summer, of another great bull movement in early fall, and a new range of high prices, are recalled with surprise and regret, and the heaviest traders in the Street are only anxious to get out safe and whole. The banks hold the key to the situation, and they are determined that there shall be no bull movement based on an idea that money is everlastingly plentiful and that stocks are everlastingly scarce. They are taking precautions now that should have been taken six months or a year ago. Realizing present conditions, it is difficult to believe that some of our greatest bankers could have been so indifferent to the future as they were at the opening of the new year.

And now we are approaching an election which may eventuate in a revolution. We are on the eve of a session of Congress in which the trusts are to be flayed and, if possible, driven out of business. The Legislatures of the various States are shortly to meet, and we are to have a revival, in the West, the South, and the Northwest, of the anti-monopoly sentiment which so griev-

ously affected the railroads within the recollection of many who are still young men. Never before in the history of this country have the laboring masses been so stirred up in animosity against capital as they are to-day. The coal strike, following the denunciation of the so-called meat trust, has affected the politics of every hearthstone. The settlement of the strike, I am assured, would have been brought about with little friction and with no permanently bad results but for the new hope which was implanted in the hearts of the miners by the interference of the President in a matter which he declared at the outset was not one for him to settle or one which he had any right to expect to settle.

My readers will bear in mind that for some time I have predicted a severe and unusually protracted period of stringency in the money market. Foreign financial writers, to whom we have perhaps paid too little attention, have, in pointing out the tendency to over-speculation in the United States, cautioned us several times of late against anticipating further relief abroad. In other words, we have overdrawn our credit account. It is estimated that we are debtors abroad to the extent of half a billion dollars. London and Paris, not to speak of Berlin, realize that what has happened, and is happening, in Germany must eventually happen here, and that as certain as the forces of nature operate, so do the laws of trade and finance, which means that periods of depression ultimately follow periods of prosperity and high prices.

I look for no immediate relief. The Secretary of the Treasury, while offering to pay interest in advance on government obligations, is only discounting the future. What he pays now he will not be able to pay out later, and we may need it then as much as now. Present relief is, therefore, at the expense of future conditions.

In my judgment, we cannot expect heavy imports of gold for a little time to come. We are more likely to have our obligations to the old country increased by the sale of our securities abroad. Our great banking interests are hanging their expectations on a single hope, and that is that abundant crops and generally prosperous conditions, outside of Wall Street, will in due season enable us to draw on Europe's available supply of gold for relief. But the failure of any large financial, industrial, or commercial interest in this country, or a general calling in of loans and a forced liquidation of stocks, might precipitate panicky conditions, far-reaching in their effects and destructive to prosperity in every line of business.

The President's action centred the attention of the people on the coal strike. It caused a feeling of uneasiness everywhere in the highest financial and business circles, which had sought as much as possible to minimize the importance of the strike, so that the currents of prosperity would not be interfered with by public excitement. The calling out of the troops in Pennsylvania, creating fresh antagonism between labor and capital, not only in Pennsylvania but in most of the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and coming, as it did, on the eve of the State elections, may prove to be the controlling factor in the November outcome. The loss of Republican control of Congress, at this juncture, and in the present temper of the people, would be a signal of danger that capital would not be slow to heed.

The question of the right of every man to work or not to work, which ought never to be a question in a free country, must now be met. If it is not, our industries will be strangled, as those of Great Britain have been and are being by the resistless demands made upon them. There is no reason why

this question should not be met in good temper and in a judicial way. Differences between thoughtful and patriotic men in this country are readily adjusted. The masses, thanks to our free-school system, stand on a much higher plane than do those of any other country in the world, and I do not anticipate that the former will not be guided by reason and common sense instead of the sentiment and passion which dominate the ranks of labor in other lands.

The outlook for the stock market is, therefore, one of hesitancy and doubt. We must pay what we owe and must meet our burdensome debt abroad. We can do this if we continue to raise large crops and to produce an excess of manufactured commodities at salable prices abroad. It is significant that our imports of Belgian and German iron and steel are rapidly increasing, and our much-talked-of corn crop has been largely reduced in value by late frosts; that our cotton crop has fallen below all estimates, and that, while our exports of general merchandise are decreasing, our imports of foreign goods are constantly increasing. We are passing through a season of unrest and disquiet. From which quarter the storm will blow, we do not yet know.

"G. F." Cincinnati: I would leave it alone. The Continental Sugar Refining Company's stock is a good way from an investment at present.

"S." Pittsburg: The annual report of American Typefounders shows nearly 7 per cent. earned upon the common stock last year, and looks favorable.

"D." Jacksonville, Fla.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. All Boston municipal bonds are highly regarded as investments and are perfectly safe.

"H." Boston: (1) The decline in International Paper does not seem to be due to heavy realizing sales. It is said that the earnings are increasing. For investment the bonds of the company would be far safer than the preferred. If the company is so prosperous, it is significant that the preferred has been dropping around 70. Good 6 per cent. investments ought to sell higher. (2) The annual report of the Greene Consolidated is not a very lucid document and sheds little light on its real condition.

Continued on following page.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: Answer by mail.  
 "C." Du Bois, Penn.: The scheme does not commend itself to me.  
 "G." Hartford, Conn.: None of the concerns has merit as an investment.

"H." Meadville, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"W." Providence: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"B." New York: I would not sacrifice my Union Pacific at present. Its earnings are good and it is a fine property.

"S." Mahanoy City, Penn.: The bonds are not dealt in on Wall Street and are a local security. I cannot, therefore, safely advise.

"C." Chicago: If you are on the preferred list you should get the paper promptly, as preferred subscribers receive the first copies printed.

"W." Steubenville, O.: I am unable to get favorable reports regarding either of the properties and do not advise the purchase of the shares.

"A." Chicago: I do not advise the purchase of the Rock Island securities. The road is now in the hands of manipulators who are not striving to serve the public so much as to serve themselves.

"O." Gloversville, N. Y.: Jacob Berry & Co., 44 Broadway, N. Y., are members of the Consolidated Exchange and do a large business. Mr. Berry was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

"H." Indianapolis: The Douglas Shoe Company's prospectus indicates that it is doing a very profitable business, and the capitalized basis of the concern is apparently more conservative than those of most industrial propositions.

"E." Elmira, N. Y.: The earnings of the Erie in spite of the strike, are reported good. The large financial interests that Morgan and Hill have in this property lead many to regard its shares with favor from a speculative standpoint.

"X. Y. Z." Thomastown, N. Y.: (1) The Pennsylvania and Texas Oil Company would certainly be my preference over the Eastern Consolidated, if I wanted to speculate in oil shares. (2) No. (3) Will make inquiry regarding the National Fuel Equipment Company.

"G." Franklin, N. H.: The reported organization of a strong American and English company to exploit the copper mines of Alaska indicates that the over-production of copper may be expected to continue. It is, therefore, difficult to see how the earnings of the copper companies can be largely increased.

"Brown." Ashland, Penn.: Texas Pacific is one of the Gould stocks which has had a heavy rise, based on an expectation that it would be benefited by the proposed combination of Gould railways. The shortage in the cotton crop may affect its earnings, but I would not be inclined to sacrifice my holdings at present prices.

"Operator." Galveston, Texas: It is generally understood that Mr. Keene, who was the principal operator for the bull manipulators, closed out much of his holdings lately, whether with a profit or a loss he only knows. Keene's favorite position on the market was formerly on the bear side. He would make a formidable leader if he should take that side again.

"Montana": A report is current that Standard Oil interests have been accumulating Amalgamated shares and playing a waiting game by depressing the copper market as much as possible, so as to crowd out or shut down the smaller mines and thus curtail the output, for the purpose of ultimately increasing the price of copper. I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated.

"Eden." London, Canada: (1) You perhaps have observed the litigation into which the party has been drawn by some of his clients on several occasions. (2) W. E. Woodland & Co., 25 Broad Street, are members of the New York Stock Exchange. You might communicate with them in reference to your suggestion. (3) Of the stocks you mention Manhattan seems to have the best basis for a rise.

"Clinton." Fall River: (1) An unavoidable delay in the publication probably detained your paper. Let me know if the trouble continues. (2) No one can say what stocks will be most apt to decline, because of the power which great financial interests have, by combinations and absorptions, to magnify the value of certain securities in which they are chiefly interested. The entire market still looks high, whether the coal strike be settled or not.

"F." Brooklyn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The case, from your statement, looks as if you had not been fairly treated, but, having accepted the broker's settlement, the matter seems ended. I doubt if the stock market is the place for a woman to speculate. There is no reason why a woman should not buy and pay for investment or any other shares, but it is hazardous business if bought on a margin, for a woman or any one else.

"H." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The rise in National Lead is occasioned by the announcement that it proposes to acquire a number of kindred and competing concerns. It is a bad time to conduct new industrial mergers. (2) A fresh outbreak of hostilities between the Heineze and the Clarke copper interests in Montana, seems to indicate that the warfare between the Amalgamated and competing copper companies is by no means ended. (3) The decline in International Silver was due to an alleged break in the scheme for its absorption. Stockholders who disposed of their shares on the recent rise were shrewd.

"Z." Providence, R. I.: (1) You ask me to point out any industry in this country which is now suffering from depression. What about copper? The copper market has been depressed for almost a year past and no relief is in sight. (2) The first effect of high money has been and will continue to be to discourage new speculations. The second effect will be to tire out the holders of stocks and leave them to sell whenever they can get a profit. This liquidation will grow heavier, as time progresses. It will be felt in all the speculative centres, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, as well as in New York. The more rapid the liquidation, the greater the decline.

"A. Y.": (1) I do not see how Wabash common is worth its selling price, in view of the fact that \$26,000,000 of B debentures are entitled to 6 per cent. dividends before anything can be paid on the preferred or common. Not 4 per cent. has yet been earned on the debentures. The latter, on declines, offer the best purchase of any of the Wabash securities. (2) For a speculative dash in the market, United States Leather common is a favorite with many. Kansas City Southern common was a purchase when I advised it some time ago around 20. This is one of the roads that may profit by being taken over by some of the stronger lines. (3) I am not advising purchases at present.

"L." Kansas City: (1) It will be difficult for the Western plungers to oust the Vanderbilts from control of the New York Central, the Northwestern, or any of the great Vanderbilt properties. The sudden return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe may have been occasioned by his interest in retaining control of the Northwestern, but it is just as likely that the financial condition generally interested him. (2) The fight being waged all along the line against the Tobacco trust by cigar dealers and tobaccoists indicates that popular indignation against this combination is liable to make itself felt in State and Federal legislation before long, and this will not be helpful to the tobacco company's securities.

"Banker." Austin, Tex.: You are right in your inference that the country's prosperity is partly responsible for the higher interest rates. Low

rates are usually found when dull times prevail. But two other factors must not be forgotten. One is the withdrawal of currency by the Treasury and the increasing customs duties, and the other and more serious factor is the tremendous and widespread craze for speculation. With the resources of the Treasury for the relief of the market now exhausted, with the foreign money-lenders closing their doors against further loans to us, and with domestic banks unable to accommodate the demand for funds, only one result can be anticipated in the stock market, and that is litigation.

"Accountant." Trenton, N. J.: (1) I agree with you that the statement of the steel trust is by no means such a satisfactory document as many newspapers represent. It must be remembered that the trust is a holding company, obtaining its income from the profits of a large number of subordinate concerns, such as American Tube, Steel and Wire, and so on. When the steel trust makes a report showing the profit or loss from each of its constituent companies, we will be able to understand how and where its money is made. The mere skeleton outline of earnings in bulk amounts to little as indicating the strength of the trust as a business proposition. (2) The net earnings of the Westinghouse during the past fiscal year show a decrease of about \$52,000.

"S." Topeka, Kan.: The industrials that will suffer, in case business generally is depressed, will be those which manufacture specialties having a broad market only in good times. Among these iron and steel must first be ranked. Commodities for domestic consumption, such as food products, corn products, and so on, will be less disturbed, and the corporations engaged in their manufacture

will be more likely to enjoy a continuance of good earnings. (2) The tip to buy the stock of the United States Realty Company was given out in confidence several weeks ago. It may have been a trick for the purpose of supporting the stock in anticipation of the withdrawal of the Alliance Realty Company from the proposed combination, which is certainly not favorable to the United States Realty Company. The latter is doing a large business, but every one knows how building operations suffer in hard times.

"T." Butte, Mont.: When the Atchison tried to market its new serial debenture bonds, the statement was made that they were a lien ahead of the adjustment funds. In the annual report the adjustment funds are given the preference. How much reliance can be placed upon the Atchison's statements after this? (2) The arrest of several directors of a large industrial corporation in Germany, on the charge of making false statements of the company's earnings, suggests what the stockholders of the American Ice could do, if they would get together and employ a competent attorney. (3) I do not regard the shares of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company as worth any more because of the purchase of a potash plant in Germany. The condition of the German potash business, it is well known, is very much depressed, and the German corporations were no doubt very glad to unload on their American friends.

"S." Little Rock: (1) It is significant that the annual reports of the sixty railways operating in Texas during the past fiscal year show an aggregate loss of \$4,000,000 in net earnings, though the gross exceed those of the previous year by a million dollars. Increased operating expenses is given as

the cause. This fact, as I have pointed out, must be reckoned with later on by all the railroads in the country. (2) The decision of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, to issue bonds for \$10,000,000 to carry out extensive improvements of this great plant shows how rapidly our iron makers are catching up with the demand for their products. This is going on all over the country, and suddenly it will be discovered that we are producing more iron and steel than we can sell. Then look for a general slump. It will be observed that the Jones & Laughlin Co. does not propose to sell these bonds to outsiders, but only to the bondholders.

"L." New Orleans: The cut in cattle rates from St. Paul, just made by the Great Western Railway, disturbing all its competitors, shows the power that this independent line can wield. It looks as if, under the compulsion of such action, some of the big lines would have to take in the Great Western, at the latter's figures, which will undoubtedly be high. (2) There is no doubt that a pool undertook to put up the price of Southern Pacific. It is said that the cost of the stock averaged to the members of this pool nearly \$75 a share and that the shares have been distributed on this basis since the banks have been calling in loans and compelling weak holders to sell. If this be true, Southern Pacific would look like a sale whenever it struck 75, at least until the money market improves and liquidation ceases. But it must always be borne in mind that Union Pacific interests which control have it in their power to declare a dividend on Southern Pacific and stiffen up the price.

Continued on following page.



## KING OF GOLD MINES.

## A Government Expert Makes a Report on Golconda Mine.

**I**N my advertisement of last week introducing to the public the merits of the stock of the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mining Company, I had not much opportunity to bring expert testimony to bear in support of my claims for this gold mine. Too much ground to cover. In this one I propose to give some extracts from a report made by Professor Lindgren, Government expert of the United States Survey, whose full report may be had for the asking. I quote him to show that the claims I make for the Golconda are based upon well substantiated facts, and are therefore worthy of earnest consideration by those who seek investments.

Professor Waldemar Lindgren, the expert of the United States Survey, says, in his report, pages 654 to 656: "The Golconda and 'Wild-West' are located on the **North Pole Vein**," which title he gives the mother lode. Again: "The croppings of the main vein can be followed from the **Columbia** . . . The croppings are marked on the hill southwest from **Golconda** shaft by a heavy mass of quartz similar to that above the North Pole."

This coming from such eminent authority as Professor Lindgren should leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the Golconda Mine is on the same vein covered by the "**Columbia**," "**Eureka and Excelsior**" and "**North Pole**" Mines. The owners of both the **Golconda** and **Columbia**, which properties adjoin, know they occupy the same vein. The reader will doubtless ask why it is considered so important to demonstrate that the **Golconda Mine** is located on the Cracker or North Pole lode or vein. I will tell you:

**Because on this vein are located more paying gold mines than on any other vein of similar length on earth, and this vein has been employed, proved, and has produced, and is now producing, and is capable of producing more gold than any other mineral zone on the globe, of similar length.**

There can be no question in the minds of those seeking a gilt-edge mining investment, therefore, that the Golconda has the ore.

The next question to consider is the management, which in this case is of such a character as to insure success. The manager of the Golconda, Mr. J. H. Robbins, is the present Mayor of Sumpter and the President of the First Bank of that place. He was one of the principal owners and vice-president of the Concord Company, which took that company, a mere prospect, and by patient development brought it to the stage where it was sold for \$750,000. Mr. Robbins has lived in the mining regions since 1862, and has had more or less to do with mines and mining from that time to the present.

James F. Meikel, a mining man of wide reputation and an operator of rare ability, is superintendent of the mine. He combines theoretical knowledge of mineralogy with a lifetime experience in mining operations. Under his efficient management great results may be looked for.

As I have said before, **this is a great mine to-day** and is ably managed. It has everything needed to make a great producing property, viz.: A wealth of mineral, ample water, unlimited timber, and efficient management. It needs a greater equipment, and shall have it, all of which will add in great measure to its productiveness.

The new prospectus is ready. It is one of the most comprehensive works of the kind I have ever sent out and sets forth in a conservative way a full and concise report of the surroundings and conditions of the properties now owned by the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Company, and has the full indorsement of the Board of Directors. It is a book which deals in known facts. I believe the investment is a safe and desirable one, and one that promises greater returns than any other of a similar character in the Northwest. And I also believe that from the manner in which the stock is being subscribed for, the present issue will be taken up in a less time than any that I have offered, the Cracker, Oregon, not excepted.

(It will interest those who had some correspondence with me relative to this same Cracker Oregon stock, to learn that \$10,000 ore has been struck in this mine and that the stock has been withdrawn from the market. **I sell stock in mines that have merit.**)

The fullest particulars regarding the Golconda proposition will be cheerfully furnished to those interested. The opening price of shares is 40c., par value \$1.00, fully paid up, non-assessable, no personal liability.

## LET ME SEND YOU THE PROSPECTUS.

In buying shares make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to order of Lee S. Ovitt, Fiscal Agent, and address all communications to

LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent.

Offices in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, and Suite 129 Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, cor. Chambers St., New York.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: Letter received.  
 "S." Lawton, Okla.: Answer by letter.  
 "H. D. W." Erie, Penn.: (1) Not worth buying. (2) No rating.  
 "W. C." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.  
 "W." Sea Isle City, N. J.: Have directed the change to be made. Let me know if trouble continues.  
 "Marlo," Kent, O.: I do not advise the purchase of additional shares of Jupiter Steel if you are looking for a safe investment.  
 "B." Winsted, Conn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Malcom & Coombe are members of the New York Stock Exchange in good standing and have an excellent rating.  
 "D." Freeport, Ill.: (1) There is no mistaking the character of the proposition and of the men who are behind it. Have nothing to do with either. (2) I do not believe in the 28-cent shares of the Belman Mining Company.  
 "G." Louisville, Ky.: The National Oil and Development Company is an Arizona corporation with 3,000,000 shares, at a dollar each. I am making inquiries regarding the somewhat remarkable statements of its prospectus.  
 "B." Lancaster, Penn.: (1) I am not acquainted with the parties connected with the industrial corporation and should not call it a safe investment. (2) The reports of the Obispo Rubber Plantation Company make a very favorable showing.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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Members New York Stock Exchange

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He wanted everything in sight but could not reconcile his expenditures with his duty to his family. He then fully insured his life. After that he had many pleasures without any pricks of conscience.

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## DARKENING CLOUDS

To the helpless widow and children the future is dark with clouds, if the bread-winner dies without making provision for his family. A Life Policy in the Travelers Insurance Company provides support and shelter, and is frequently the means of relieving temporary embarrassment or taking care of the mortgage on the house.

You cannot afford to neglect the safeguards of the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY'S Life Policies.

The Accident Policies of the TRAVELERS guarantee a weekly income in case of disability from accident. They provide other important benefits.

Agents in every town; or write for interesting literature.

**The Travelers Insurance Company**  
Hartford, Conn.  
(Founded 1863)

"Average," Montana: (1) I do not agree with you regarding bottom prices, but think, on recessions, that American Sugar and Manhattan, and especially the latter, offer excellent opportunities for speculation. (2) The Minneapolis concern has no rating.

"G." Victor, Col.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not regard the shares as an investment. It is a speculative property and not one of the best. (2) United States Realty common is said to promise a bargain.

"V. E. H." Crafton, Penn.: Men of excellent financial standing are connected with the company to which you allude and the report they give of the mine is favorable. The enterprise, however, is somewhat speculative, as all such propositions obviously must be.

"Tarheel": I would not sacrifice my Chicago and Great Western common at present. While I have not advised the purchase of these shares, I have said that they were a favorite with many speculators because of the strategic value of the road. That value still exists.

"R. T." St. Louis: (1) A slight delay in mailing the paper, caused by accidental circumstances, now remedied. (2) The market has not been sufficiently liquidated. Money is made on fluctuations by quick turns, but the time to purchase for investment has not yet arrived.

"H." Boston: The proposed increase of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company's stock by an issue of 120,000 shares, at \$20 per share, is for the purpose of liquidating the heavy indebtedness on the concern. Whether it will result in the restoration of dividends remains to be seen.

"H." Rochester: (1) Mechanical difficulties have delayed deliveries temporarily. (2) I would not sell Brooklyn Rapid Transit short. Many suspect that the recent authorization to issue \$150,000,000 of bonds means that this property contemplates a combination or deal, which will make it far more valuable.

"S." Vancouver: (1) The latest decision in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was claimed as a victory by the Gates party. The litigation may not be ended. (2) Manhattan is less liable to suffer in a slump, in my judgment, than any other stock of its class. It is therefore a purchase on declines. (3) Neither is rated.

"Calvert": Five dollars received. You are on my preferred list for fifteen months. (1) I would not sacrifice my American Ice. The management of the company is not all that could be desired, but there is no reason why it should not be making money. (2) On recessions, I think well of Manhattan and Consolidated Gas for investment.

"G." Bangor, Me.: The heavy decrease in gross revenue, as the result of floods and the coal strike, reported by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the past fiscal year, exceeding \$3,000,000, does not indicate that the stock is a sale. There are reasons for believing that it is being gathered in by influential parties, who might possibly like to have it depressed.

"L." Tyron, Penn.: I would sell the government bond, as it pays you very little interest, and you can do better by putting the money in some semi-investment bond, like the Kansas City Southern 3s, for instance. These are now selling at about 70 and net you considerably more than 4 per cent. The industrial stock to which you refer would, of course, be more risky.

"H." Lakewood, N. J.: (1) The earnings of the Pullman last year were sufficient to pay over 12 per cent. on the stock. (2) The surplus earnings of the Standard Milling last year were over \$600,000, which is considerable for a favorable showing. (3) I am uneasy because of the heavy owners of the Butterick Company that it is earning over twice the amount of the dividends it is paying.

"G." Springfield, Ill.: A stockholder has brought suit to prevent the lease of the Metropolitan Street Railway to the Interurban Company, on the ground that the lease is a fraudulent plan of the larger stockholders to secure control and to deprive smaller holders of the profits earned by their stock. If the disaffected stockholders of the Metropolitan would all join in this litigation, it might be made very interesting.

"Cowboy," Montana: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Douglas, Lacey & Co. are members of the New York Consolidated Exchange and handle mostly mining stocks. They appear to be doing a large business. (2) No rating. (3) I am making inquiries about the International Wheel, Tire and Rubber Company. (4) Not dealt in at all on the Exchange or curb. Impossible to give information.

"G." St. Louis: (1) Union Bag and Paper makes no regular reports of its earnings. Some of its mills have recently been closed by labor troubles and it is having increasing competition. Insiders continue to give out rosy statements of its earnings, however, which I have not been able to verify. (2) Pacific Mail is controlled by Union Pacific interests. Whenever they get ready to advance it, they can do so. The Panama Canal and the subsidy bill are expected to be helpful to it.

"P." Dolgeville, N. Y.: (1) The nearest to what you want, in the shape of a 5 per cent. investment, reasonably safe, is the American Cable shares, paying 5 per cent. and selling a little below par. They have the guarantee of the Western Union Company behind them. (2) There are a little over \$24,000,000 of the Iron Mountain unified and refunding 4s. They are due in 1929. An issue of \$30,000,000 has been authorized and \$10,000,000 more, as required, for extensions, at \$12,000 per mile. A reasonably cheap bond at present prices, though not gilt-edged.

"S." Cincinnati: (1) I meant that if Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Ontario and Western shares had a slump they offered opportunities for purchase with an expectation of a subsequent rise. (2) Missouri Pacific's earnings are such that many regard it as a pretty safe 5 per cent. stock, and think it should sell on the same level as 5 per cent. stocks do. On the recent decline toward par it was largely bought as a speculative investment. (3) Simply address the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

"B." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I would not sacrifice my United States Steel common at present. A determined effort to advance the price will no doubt be made by the prominent interests which are behind it and which have been giving it open support. (2) While the condition of the copper market is not altogether favorable, many believe that Amalgamated Copper has been picked up on the recent decline by the insiders, who made a handsome profit when they unloaded it on the public at double the present price.

"E." New York: (1) Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred does not pay dividends. (2) Around 30 Ontario and Western would look reasonably safe. (3) Not much of a choice. (4) Toledo, St. Louis and Western common, on a slump, would be a good speculation. (5) I don't know what stock you mean. (6) Perhaps the cheapest industrial speculation is the United States Realty, which has been selling around 30, and which a very strong and vigorous crowd of Wall Street leaders is handling. (7) Higher prices for Butterick stock are promised. It sells around 50 and pays 4 per cent. per annum.

"A. H. S." Brooklyn: Of course much depends upon the sustaining power of the market. There is no dispute about the strength of those who are behind it, and unless extraordinary and unexpected conditions arise you are likely to be able to dispose of your holdings, taking them altogether, without loss. A financial crisis, coming from an unforeseen circumstance, would upset values generally, but, if you can hold, it would be better to stand where you are for the present. (2) I thank you for your courteous offer, but I have made it

a rule to decline all similar propositions. Will gladly answer inquiries.

"Banker," Milwaukee: The most succinct and accurate statement regarding the range of call money rates during the past eight years is embraced in a leaflet just issued by Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bankers, of 27 Pine Street, N. Y. It gives the reasons for the sudden rise in call money rates at irregular intervals. The tabulated weekly statement for call money during October, November, and December, of the past few years, is made especially interesting because of the explanatory note that follows. The London quotations, which are also given, show no such violent fluctuations as we have had on this side. I advise you to drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co. and get this valuable contribution to financial literature. Inclose a two-cent stamp and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"Herman," Asheville, N. C.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Consolidated Tobacco 4s were given in exchange for the common stocks of the American and Continental Tobacco companies, though Continental common never paid a dividend and apparently never earned one. I am told by one of the leading owners of these bonds, however, that the earnings of the Continental are more than sufficient to pay the interest. They are regarded as speculative but a fair purchase in view of the increased earnings now reported. (2) I do not believe in the steel stocks as permanent investments, because of the serious fluctuations of the iron and steel business. Nothing suffers more in hard times, which are bound to come again, perhaps in the not distant future.

"C." Marblehead, Mass.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Nearly every New York paper reports railroad earnings daily in its financial columns. During panicky times in Wall Street stocks frequently fall to a level below that of their intrinsic value. Such times are bargain days for the investor with cash in hand. (2) I should think so, but a lawyer could answer you better. (3) As I have repeatedly said, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on its earnings, looks pretty high. Nevertheless, one of its leading officers predicts that the great development of its business will eventually make it a much more valuable property. A quiet rumor prevails that either the New York Central or Pennsylvania interests will take it in on a favorable basis. I would not sacrifice my stock.

"S." Raton, N. M.: The Colorado and Southern Railway has as its officers: Chairman, Grenville M. Dodge, New York; President, Frank Trumbull, Denver. The directors include the gentlemen named and E. P. Olcott, J. Kennedy Tod, Edward J. Berwind, Adolph Lewisohn, of New York; Henry Walters, of Baltimore; Oliver Ames, of Boston; Norman B. Ream, Chicago, and several others. It has \$31,000,000 common, \$8,500,000 first preferred, and \$8,500,000 second preferred stock, and a funded debt of nearly \$18,000,000. A 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the first preferred was paid October 1st. Its earnings have been increasing of late and this fact has been reflected in the rise in the shares, the common having sold last year as low as 7/8 a share, the second preferred at \$17, and the first preferred at \$40. All have had a substantial rise. The road was organized in 1898, to take over the property of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, part of which latter is a narrow-gauge road. The company has a large interest in the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway and in the Colorado Midland.

New York, October 23, 1902. JASPER.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 14 to 27, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9. LANE OPENING AND EXTENDING, BETWEEN MOTT AVENUE AND WALTON AVENUE, from East 150th Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. ELTON AVENUE WIDENING, between East 161st Street and East 162d Street. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTION 10. HEWITT PLACE OPENING, from Leggett Avenue (East 156th Street) to Westchester Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11. LONGFELLOW STREET EXTENDING, from the north line of the L. S. Samuel property to Woodruff Street. Confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 181ST STREET OPENING, from Aqueduct Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST 196TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue. Confirmed July 8, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, October 13, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11. EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 131ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12. WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 210th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, October 17, 1902.

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First Nat'l Bank, " "  
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### OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23rd, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named Street in the Borough of Manhattan:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, JUMEL PLACE OPENING, from West 167th Street to Edgecombe Road. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23d, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street and avenues, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 157TH STREET OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

23RD WARD, SECTION 10, AVENUE ST. JOHN OPENING, from Prospect Avenue to Tipson Place. Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 9 and 11. UNDERCLIFF AVENUE OPENING, where the same joins Boscobel Place as laid out under Chapter 640 of the Laws of 1897. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ARTHUR AVENUE OPENING, from East 175th Street to East 177th Street. Confirmed July 21, 1902; entered October 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11: BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 187th Street and William (186th) Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10 EAST 163D STREET OPENING, from 3d Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9, LIND AVENUE OPENING, from Wolf Street to Aqueduct Avenue. Confirmed July 3, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11: EAST 172D STREET OPENING, from Plimpton Avenue to Marcher Avenue. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered October 10, 1902. EAST 175TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

EAST 182D STREET OPENING, from Arthur Avenue to Boston Road; confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12: EAST 192D STREET (formerly Primrose Street) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Kingsbridge Road; confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 6: EAST 117TH STREET PAVING AND CURBING, 125 feet at the foot of said street, at East River.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8: AMSTERDAM AVENUE FLAGGING, east side, from 185th Street to Washington Bridge.

19TH WARD, SECTION 5: AVENUE "A" (Sutton Place) SEWER, between 58th and 59th Streets; also 58TH STREET SEWER between Avenue "A" (Sutton Place) and East River.

44TH STREET SEWER ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT, between East River and 2d Avenue, and to CONNECTION AT 1ST AVENUE.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

IS ANY ONE too poor to save is an important problem which the readers of a London daily are at present attempting to solve. The question is not by any means a new one; it is one which has troubled past generations, just as, in all probability, it will affect the generations yet to come. We cannot say that this latest discussion of the subject is throwing much, if any, fresh light upon it. In the first place, there is a diversity of opinion regarding the term "poor." One man, who derives an income of \$1,350 a year from private property, fancies he comes under the category, while another does not consider any one poor who has an income of \$500 a year. It is manifestly impossible to fix any limit in a matter like this. Very much depends upon the locality and the conditions and surroundings of the individual. An income that would be amply sufficient to insure a family a comfortable home, excellent social advantages, and a good living in a country village would mean many privations and sore discomforts in any large city. On the whole, however, we are inclined to believe that Max O'Rell's views on the point under discussion come nearer the safe and common-sense rule than anything we have seen. "I do not care," he says, "how small the income of a man is, he should never spend the whole of it, especially if he has a wife and children. He should at least save enough to pay every year the premium on a good life policy. No man is worthy of the name who does not do this, at least, at the price of whatever privations he has to submit to. Some pleasure may be derived from high living, but certainly no happiness."

"B." Silver City, Idaho: I do not like the plan of insurance you have accepted and doubt if your expectations from the so-called "special contracts" will be realized. You would be safer in a larger and stronger company.

"G." Memphis, Tenn.: In the case of Crosby against the Mutual Reserve the court decided in favor of the company's right to fix the assessment and cancel the policy, when Crosby refused to pay the amount called for.

"T." Duluth, Minn.: Of course you understand that the "estimate" the company gives you is not a guarantee. Everything depends upon the honesty and success of the management of the concern. Why not take out a regular life insurance?

"J. A. M." Victoria, Kan.: Your policy is good, but whether the company would loan anything on it or not, if you would make a proposition to take out additional insurance, I do not know. Why not make the proposition. The experience of your neighbors with fraternal organizations is just what might have been expected.

"H. E. H." Syracuse: Your letter should have been addressed to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and not to "The Frank Leslie Publishing Co." The two concerns have no connection with each other. I do not recommend either one of the companies you speak of as of the best class. In life insurance none can be too good.

"Y. M. L." New York. On payment of the money, your annuity would begin at once. The income depends upon the amount of the annuity you purchase. The older you are the larger the payment the company makes you. I can send you a plan confidentially if you will send me your address and tell me how much money you wish to invest in the annuity.

*The Hermit.*

### A Rumor Denied.

A report has been circulated and widely copied by the American newspapers to the effect that the Monks of La Grande Chartreuse have sold to some company the right to manufacture the celebrated green and yellow cordial bearing their name. We are informed by the American agents, Bäijer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York City, that, as a matter of fact, the Carthusian Monks have made CHARTREUSE for the past 300 years, they are making it now, and will, in all probability, be engaged in its manufacture 300 years hence.

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Why not try the great Southwest? Interesting information about conditions and business chances in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas will be cheerfully furnished by

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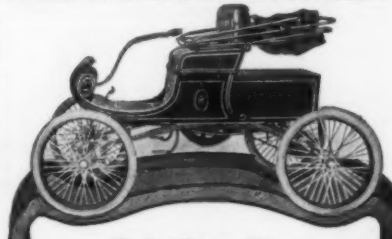
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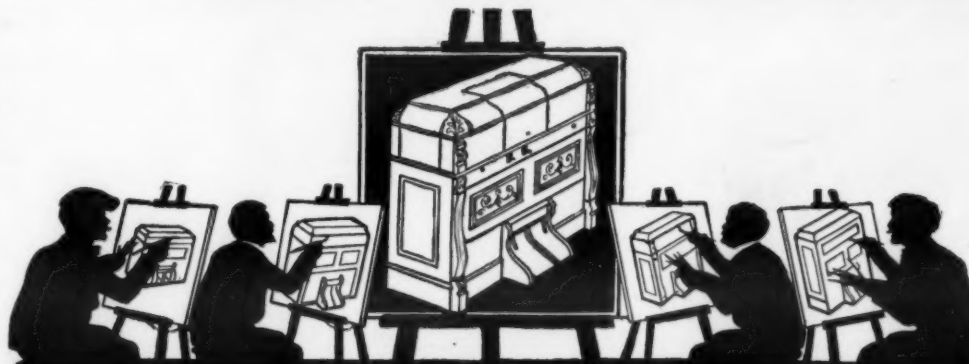
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At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of failure, a positive

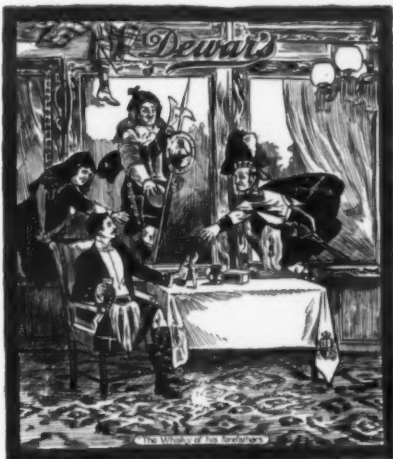


**DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, The Discoverer of the Only Cure for Consumption.**

and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at once to Dr. D. P. Yonkerman, 624 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package, proofs and testimonials; it costs nothing. The Doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or any one else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.



The nectar of the gods may have been a myth. Be it so, we still have the whiskey of our forefathers—DEWAR'S SCOTCH, a beverage of distilled delight, praised alike by king and commoner.

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Few people know the comfort and beauty of perfect natural skin.

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**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., OMAHA, NEB.**

## The Man Behind the Limelight.

*Continued from page 419.*

achievements. Mrs. Carter, liking his "literary style," it is presumed, asked him to call upon her and meet Mr. Belasco. He did so, with the result that he was induced to give up regular newspaper work and become general representative for the Belasco attractions.

Mr. Cook is also a contributor to various magazines, writing regularly for the *Strand* in London and several American periodicals. This is true of most of the prominent press agents in New York. In fact, to be at all successful in this business a man must wield an easy pen and possess the fertile and far-reaching imagination which is the first requisite for successful newspaper work. Of course there is a "youngest man in the business." There always is, and we always hear of him because nobody ever hesitates to acknowledge, with that delightful little air of self-depreciation which sits so charmingly upon the shoulders of youthful prodigies, that he is the youngest man to attain a certain distinction. In just the same way a man will make capital out of long service after he gets too old to keep the pace.

However, strange as it may seem, the youngest man in this business is one of the most distinguished and capable. He is Mr. Channing Pollock, only twenty-two years old and general representative for Mr. William A. Brady. Mr. Pollock was dramatic editor of the *Salt Lake Times* at the unripe age of fourteen, which speaks better for him than for the paper which he represented. He left this position to go as secretary to his father, who was then United States consul to San Salvador, and upon his return became dramatic editor on the *Washington Post*. After three years in this capacity he was engaged by Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld as press agent for Anna Held and graduated from that position as general representative for Mr. William A. Brady. Mr. Pollock published a book last year which attracted considerable attention, called "Behold the Man!" a story of the Passion Play, material for which he gathered during his student days at Prague.

A story of press agents would not be complete without mentioning Mr. Edward D. Price, also with William A. Brady, who is one of the oldest and most thoroughly liked and respected of them all. Mr. Price has written a lot of exceedingly clever sketches under the caption "The Man Behind the Scenes," and is also a well-known contributor to various magazines and author of an interesting little volume entitled "Letters of Mildred's Mother to Mildred." Indeed, they are a busy and interesting lot of men, these theatrical press representatives, and while they are "unhonored and unsung" in their representative capacity, yet they influence public opinion anent affairs theatric to a vastly greater extent than a self-sufficient and independent world would care to acknowledge.

## Tripoli a Field for Trade.

ONE OF the few portions of the known world with which the United States has no commercial relations, which its products do not reach through indirect channels, and with which our government does not even maintain communication through the instrumentality of a consular agency, is Tripoli, that vast nominal dependency of Turkey, bounded by Tunis and the Sahara and Lybian deserts. A few hides and tanned skins reach the United States from Tripoli, but as no representative of the United States stands guard with helpful suggestions, our people have no share in the slowly developing relations of that country with the modern world. Petroleum from Russia to the value of \$120,000 was imported last year. American petroleum has not obtained a foothold. Flour to the value of \$275,000 was imported in 1901, as compared with \$640,000 in the previous year; it all came from France and Italy. In the opinion of Mr. Robert P. Skinner, our consul at Marseilles, France, American firms in many lines could build up a very satisfactory importing and exporting trade with Tripoli if proper efforts were put forth.

In the mountains, a morning outing is ever so pleasant with Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

The musician or artist who buys a Sohmer Piano gets an instrument that is a work of art, and the result of many years' hard study and labor.

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VICE PRESIDENT

**"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW"**  
and great fortunes from little savings grow.

For example: Take an Endowment.

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